

*To be senior assistant veterinary officers*

Ezra Berman  
David L. Madden

*To be nurse officer*

Meral J. Loewus

*To be senior assistant nurse officer*

Pietrina R. Ragaglia.

*To be assistant nurse officer*

Roberta J. Besette.

*To be assistant dietitians*

Kathleen M. Doherty.  
Sylvia Hatch.

*To be junior assistant dietitians*

Jacqueline S. Freeman Joanne L. Miller  
Geraldine A. Jevnikar Joyce D. Newman  
Margaret M. McNellis Patricia M. Theis

*To be senior assistant therapist*

Robert N. Parrette.

*To be assistant therapists*

William W. Haley.  
Leonard A. Stone.

*To be health services officers*

Lawrence T. Barrett.  
Robert M. Pennington.

*To be senior assistant health services officers*

Iola G. Arnold Neil S. Goldstein  
Erich W. Bretthauer Melvin J. Meketon  
Stanley P. Farlow Roger H. Schneider

*To be assistant health services officers*

John W. Biedenkapp Thomas G. Gallagher  
David W. Callagy Stanley J. Kissel, Jr.  
John M. Collins Bert L. Murphy

## FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION

*To be senior assistant sanitary engineers*

Charles H. Bolton, III.  
Todd A. Cayer.  
Eugene I. Chaiken.

*To be senior assistant therapist*

Nell O. Hartman.

## WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate September 13, 1965:

## STATE DEPARTMENT

I withdraw the nomination of William J. Porter, of Massachusetts, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which was sent to the Senate July 9, 1965.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1965

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., prefaced his prayer with this verse of Scripture: Psalms 119: 18: *Open Thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law.*

Eternal God in whom we trust; whose wisdom and purpose we accept and whose ways we must follow if we are to know the life that is victorious and triumphant.

Fill us with more of the spirit of love and good will that binds us to humanity in its hopes and aspiration and unites us more closely with those who have been wounded by some great sorrow or some desolating misfortune.

Help us to realize that what we need in our troubled world is not more books on this or that dogma, but more kind, helpful, and joyous lives which exude the Christ-like spirit to others, enabling them to carry on courageously and hopefully.

Grant us to be more forgiving, because we have so much need to be forgiven and may we be faithful to all and most eager to be loyal to Thy wise and holy will.

May we accept this new day as a great gift, a divine opportunity to be co-workers with Thee and challenge for heroic endeavor.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk read.

Mr. HALL (interrupting reading). Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I demand that the Journal be read in full.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal.

The Clerk read.

## CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARENDS (interrupting reading). Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois makes the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Will the gentleman withhold that until the Chair receives a message from the Senate?

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I insist upon my point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman insists upon his point of order.

Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 272]

Anderson, Tenn.	Foley	Martin, Ala.
Andrews, George W.	Fraser	May
Andrews, Glenn	Frelinghuysen	Mills
Ashbrook	Grabowski	Murphy, N.Y.
Ayres	Griffin	Passman
Baring	Griffiths	Pepper
Belcher	Hamilton	Powell
Bolton	Harris	Reid, N.Y.
Bonner	Harvey, Ind.	Reifel
Cahill	Harvey, Mich.	Resnick
Cameron	Hébert	Rivers, S.C.
Casey	Helstoski	Roush
Cederberg	Henderson	Ryan
Clancy	Jacobs	St Germain
Conyers	Johnson, Okla.	Shipley
Craley	Jones, Mo.	Steed
Culver	Kelly	Stephens
Daddario	Keogh	Thomas
Denton	Lindsay	Thompson, Tex.
Dickinson	Long, La.	Toll
Farnsley	Long, Md.	Tupper
Farnum	McClory	Wilson,
	McCliver	Charles H.
	Macdonald	Wolff
	Mackie	Wright

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 359 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Without objection, further proceedings under the call will be dispensed with.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the House.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The SPEAKER. That motion is not in order.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from California [Mr. Moss].

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the "ayes" had it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 226, nays 126, not voting 80, as follows:

[Roll No. 273]

YEAS—226

Abernethy	Ford,	McGrath
Adams	William D.	Macdonald
Albert	Fraser	Machen
Anderson, Tenn.	Friedel	Mackay
Annuizio	Fulton, Tenn.	Madden
Ashley	Garmatz	Mahon
Aspinall	Gibbons	Mathias
Bandstra	Gilbert	Matsunaga
Barrett	Gilligan	Meads
Beckworth	Green, Oreg.	Miller
Bennett	Green, Pa.	Minish
Bingham	Greigg	Mink
Blatnik	Grider	Moeller
Boggs	Gubser	Monagan
Boland	Hagen, Calif.	Moorhead
Bolling	Hamilton	Morgan
Brademas	Hanley	Morris
Brooks	Hanna	Morrison
Brown, Calif.	Hansen, Iowa	Morse
Burke	Hansen, Wash.	Moss
Burleson	Hardy	Multer
Burton, Calif.	Harsha	Murphy, Ill.
Byrne, Pa.	Hathaway	Natcher
Cabell	Hays	Nedzi
Callan	Hechler	Nix
Carey	Hicks	O'Hara, Ill.
Celler	Hollifield	O'Hara, Mich.
Clark	Holland	O'Konski
Clevenger	Horton	Olsen, Mont.
Cohelan	Howard	Olson, Minn.
Conte	Hull	O'Neill, Mass.
Cooley	Hungate	Ottlinger
Corbett	Huot	Patman
Corman	Ichord	Patten
Cunningham	Irwin	Pelly
Daniels	Jacobs	Pepper
Dawson	Jennings	Perkins
de la Garza	Joelson	Pickle
Delaney	Johnson, Calif.	Pike
Dent	Johnson, Pa.	Poage
Diggs	Jones, Ala.	Powell
Dingell	Karsten	Price
Dow	Karth	Pucinski
Downing	Kastenmeter	Purcell
Dulski	Kee	Quie
Duncan, Oreg.	King, Calif.	Race
Dwyer	King, Utah	Randall
	Kirwan	Redlin
	Kluczynski	Reid, N.Y.
	Krebs	Reuss
	Kunkel	Rhodes, Pa.
	Landrum	Rivers, Alaska
	Leggett	Roberts
	Long, Md.	Rogers, Colo.
	Love	Rogers, Fla.
	McCarthy	Ronan
	McDade	Roncallo
	McDowell	Rooney, N.Y.
	McFall	Rooney, Pa.

Roosevelt  
Rosenthal  
Rostenkowski  
Roybal  
Rumsfeld  
Saylor  
Scheuer  
Schlisler  
Schmidhauser  
Schwelker  
Secrest  
Senner  
Sickles  
Sisk  
Slack  
Smith, Iowa  
Stafford

Staggers  
Stalbaum  
Stratton  
Stubblefield  
Sullivan  
Sweeney  
Taylor  
Teague, Tex.  
Tenzer  
Thompson, N.J.  
Todd  
Trimble  
Tunney  
Tupper  
Udall  
Ullman  
Vanik

Vigorito  
Vivian  
Walker, N. Mex.  
Watts  
Weltner  
Whalley  
White, Idaho  
White, Tex.  
Widnall  
Williams  
Willis  
Wilson, Bob  
Wyatt  
Wydler  
Yates  
Young  
Zablocki

## NAYS—126

Abblitt  
Adair  
Anderson, Ill.  
Andrews, N. Dak.  
Arends  
Ashmore  
Baldwin  
Bates  
Battin  
Belcher  
Bell  
Berry  
Betts  
Bow  
Bray  
Brock  
Broomfield  
Broyhill, N.C.  
Broyhill, Va.  
Buchanan  
Burton, Utah  
Byrnes, Wis.  
Callaway  
Carter  
Chamberlain  
Chelf  
Clancy  
Clausen, Don H.  
Clawson, Del.  
Cleveland  
Collier  
Colmer  
Conable  
Cramer  
Curtin  
Curtis  
Dague  
Davis, Ga.  
Davis, Wis.  
Derwinski  
Devine

Dole  
Dorn  
Dowdy  
Duncan, Tenn.  
Edwards, Ala.  
Erlenborn  
Everett  
Findley  
Flynt  
Fountain  
Fulton, Pa.  
Fuqua  
Gettys  
Goodell  
Gross  
Grover  
Gurney  
Hagan, Ga.  
Haley  
Hall  
Halleck  
Hansen, Idaho  
Herlong  
Hosmer  
Hutchinson  
Jarman  
Jonas  
Keith  
King, N.Y.  
Kornegay  
Langen  
Latta  
Lennon  
Lipscomb  
Long, La.  
McCulloch  
McEwen  
McMillan  
MacGregor  
Marsh  
Martin, Mass.  
Martin, Nebr.  
Matthews

Michel  
Minshall  
Mize  
Morton  
Mosher  
Murray  
Nelsen  
O'Neal, Ga.  
Pirnie  
Poff  
Pool  
Quillen  
Reid, Ill.  
Reinecke  
Rhodes, Ariz.  
Robison  
Rogers, Tex.  
Roudebush  
Satterfield  
Schneebell  
Scott  
Selden  
Shriver  
Sikes  
Skubitz  
Smith, Calif.  
Smith, N.Y.  
Smith, Va.  
Springer  
Stanton  
Talcott  
Teague, Calif.  
Thomson, Wis.  
Tuck  
Tuten  
Utt  
Walker, Miss.  
Watkins  
Watson  
Whitener  
Younger

## NOT VOTING—80

Addabbo  
Andrews, George W.  
Andrews, Glenn  
Ashbrook  
Ayres  
Baring  
Bolton  
Bonner  
Cahill  
Cameron  
Casey  
Cederberg  
Conyers  
Craley  
Culver  
Daddario  
Denton  
Dickinson  
Donohue  
Ellsworth  
Farnsley  
Farnum  
Felghan  
Fisher  
Fogarty  
Ford, Gerald R.

Frelinghuysen  
Gallagher  
Gathings  
Gialmo  
Gonzalez  
Grabowski  
Gray  
Griffin  
Griffiths  
Halpern  
Harris  
Harvey, Ind.  
Harvey, Mich.  
Hawkins  
Hébert  
Helstoski  
Henderson  
Johnson, Okla.  
Jones, Mo.  
Kelly  
Keogh  
Laird  
Lindsay  
McClory  
McVicker  
Mackie  
Mailliard  
Martin, Ala.

May  
Mills  
Murphy, N.Y.  
O'Brien  
Passman  
Philbin  
Reifel  
Resnick  
Rivers, S.C.  
Rodino  
Roush  
Ryan  
St. Germain  
St. Onge  
Shipley  
Steed  
Stephens  
Thomas  
Thompson, Tex.  
Toll  
Van Deerlin  
Waggoner  
Whitten  
Wilson, Charles H.  
Wolf  
Wright

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. SENNER and Mr. McDADE changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. JARMAN changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

CXI—1488

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the Journal.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the Journal.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia (interrupting the reading of the Journal). Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

## [Roll No. 274]

Andrews, George W.  
Andrews, Glenn  
Ashbrook  
Ayres  
Baring  
Bolton  
Bonner  
Cameron  
Casey  
Cederberg  
Clausen, Don H.  
Conyers  
Craley  
Culver  
Daddario  
Denton  
Dickinson  
Farnsley  
Farnum  
Fisher  
Flood

Foley  
Fraser  
Frelinghuysen  
Gialmo  
Grabowski  
Griffin  
Griffiths  
Harris  
Harvey, Mich.  
Hébert  
Helstoski  
Johnson, Okla.  
Jones, Mo.  
Kelly  
Keogh  
Leggett  
Lindsay  
McClory  
McMillan  
McVicker  
Mackie  
Mailliard  
Martin, Ala.  
May

Mills  
Murphy, N.Y.  
O'Hara, Mich.  
Pucinski  
Purcell  
Relfel  
Rivers, Alaska  
Rivers, S.C.  
Roosevelt  
Roush  
Ryan  
St. Germain  
Shipley  
Steed  
Stephens  
Talcott  
Thomas  
Thompson, Tex.  
Toll  
Wilson, Charles H.  
Wolf  
Wright

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 363 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Without objection, further proceedings under the call will be dispensed with.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The SPEAKER. That motion is not in order.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] objects to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 244, nays 127, not voting 61, as follows:

## [Roll No. 275]

## YEAS—244

Abernethy  
Adams  
Albert  
Annunzio

Ashley  
Aspinall  
Ayres  
Baldwin

Bandstra  
Barrett  
Beckworth  
Bell

Bennett  
Bingham  
Blatnik  
Boland  
Bolling  
Brademas  
Brooks  
Broomfield  
Brown, Calif.  
Buchanan  
Burke  
Burlison  
Burton, Calif.  
Byrne, Pa.  
Cabell  
Cahill  
Callan  
Clark  
Clevenger  
Cohelan  
Colmer  
Conte  
Cooley  
Corbett  
Corman  
Craley  
Cunningham  
Daniels  
Dawson  
de la Garza  
Delaney  
Dent  
Diggs  
Dingell  
Donohue  
Dow  
Dulski  
Duncan, Oreg.  
Dwyer  
Dyal  
Edmondson  
Edwards, Calif.  
Evans, Colo.  
Evins, Tenn.  
Fallon  
Farbstein  
Fascell  
Fino  
Flood  
Foley  
Ford  
William D. Fraser  
Frelinghuysen  
Friedel  
Fulton, Tenn.  
Gallagher  
Garmatz  
Gialmo  
Gibbons  
Gilbert  
Gilligan  
Gonzalez  
Goodell  
Grabowski  
Gray  
Green, Oreg.  
Green, Pa.  
Greigg  
Grider  
Gubser  
Hagen, Calif.  
Hamilton  
Hanley  
Hanna  
Hansen, Iowa  
Hansen, Wash.  
Hardy

Harsha  
Hathaway  
Hawkins  
Hays  
Hechler  
Hicks  
Hollfield  
Holland  
Horton  
Howard  
Hull  
Hungate  
Huot  
Ichord  
Irwin  
Jacobs  
Jennings  
Joelson  
Johnson, Calif.  
Jones, Ala.  
Karsten  
Karth  
Kastenmeyer  
Kee  
King, Calif.  
King, Utah  
Kirwan  
Kluczynski  
Kornegay  
Krebs  
Kunkel  
Landrum  
Long, Md.  
Love  
McCarthy  
McDade  
McDowell  
McFall  
McGrath  
Macdonald  
Machen  
Mackay  
Mackie  
Madden  
Mahon  
Martin, Mass.  
Mathias  
Matsunaga  
Meeds  
Miller  
Minish  
Mink  
Moeller  
Monagan  
Moorhead  
Morgan  
Morris  
Morrison  
Morse  
Mosher  
Moss  
Multer  
Natcher  
Nedzi  
Nix  
O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Hara, Mich.  
O'Konski  
Olsen, Mont.  
Olson, Minn.  
O'Neill, Mass.  
Ottinger  
Patman  
Patten  
Pelly  
Pepper  
Perkins  
Philbin

Pickle  
Pike  
Pirnie  
Powell  
Price  
Pucinski  
Quile  
Race  
Randall  
Redlin  
Reid, N.Y.  
Resnick  
Reuss  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Rivers, Alaska  
Roberts  
Robison  
Rodino  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rogers, Fla.  
Ronan  
Roncalio  
Rooney, N.Y.  
Rooney, Pa.  
Roosevelt  
Rosenthal  
Rostenkowski  
Roush  
Roybal  
Rumsfeld  
St. Germain  
Saylor  
Scheuer  
Schlisler  
Schmidhauser  
Schwelker  
Secrest  
Senner  
Sickles  
Sisk  
Slack  
Smith, Iowa  
Stafford  
Staggers  
Stalbaum  
Stephens  
Stratton  
Stubblefield  
Sullivan  
Sweeney  
Taylor  
Teague, Tex.  
Tenzer  
Thompson, N.J.  
Todd  
Trimble  
Tunney  
Tupper  
Udall  
Ullman  
Van Deerlin  
Vanik  
Vigorito  
Vivian  
Walker, N. Mex.  
Watts  
Weltner  
White, Idaho  
White, Tex.  
Whitten  
Widnall  
Willis  
Wyatt  
Wydler  
Yates  
Young  
Zablocki

## NAYS—127

Abblitt  
Adair  
Anderson, Ill.  
Andrews, Glenn  
Andrews, N. Dak.  
Arends  
Ashmore  
Bates  
Battin  
Belcher  
Berry  
Betts  
Bow  
Bray  
Brock  
Broyhill, N.C.  
Broyhill, Va.  
Burton, Utah  
Byrnes, Wis.  
Callaway  
Carter  
Chamberlain

Chelf  
Clancy  
Clausen, Don H.  
Clawson, Del.  
Cleveland  
Collier  
Conable  
Cramer  
Curtin  
Curtis  
Dague  
Davis, Ga.  
Davis, Wis.  
Derwinski  
Devine  
Dole  
Dorn  
Dowdy  
Downing  
Duncan, Tenn.  
Edwards, Ala.  
Erlenborn  
Everett

Findley  
Fisher  
Flynt  
Fountain  
Fulton, Pa.  
Fuqua  
Gathings  
Gettys  
Gross  
Grover  
Gurney  
Hagan, Ga.  
Haley  
Hall  
Halleck  
Hansen, Idaho  
Henderson  
Herlong  
Hosmer  
Hutchinson  
Jarman  
Johnson, Pa.  
Jonas  
Keith



King, N.Y.	Nelsen	Smith, Va.
Laird	O'Neal, Ga.	Springer
Langen	Pasman	Stanton
Latta	Poage	Talcott
Lennon	Poff	Teague, Calif.
Lipscomb	Pool	Thomson, Wis.
Long, La.	Quillen	Tuck
McCulloch	Reid, Ill.	Tuten
McEwen	Reinecke	Utt
McMillan	Rhodes, Ariz.	Waggonner
MacGregor	Roudebush	Walker, Miss.
Marsh	Satterfield	Watkins
Martin, Nebr.	Schneebell	Watson
Matthews	Scott	Whalley
Michel	Selden	Whitener
Minshall	Shriver	Williams
Mize	Sikes	Wilson, Bob
Moore	Skubitz	Younger
Morton	Smith, Calif.	
Murray	Smith, N.Y.	

## NOT VOTING—61

Addabbo	Farnum	May
Anderson, Tenn.	Feighan	Mills
Andrews, George W.	Fogarty	Murphy, Ill.
Ashbrook	Ford, Gerald R.	Murphy, N.Y.
Baring	Griffin	O'Brien
Boggs	Griffiths	Purcell
Bolton	Halpern	Reifel
Bonner	Harris	Rivers, S.C.
Cameron	Harvey, Ind.	Rogers, Tex.
Carey	Harvey, Mich.	Ryan
Casey	Hébert	St. Onge
Cederberg	Helstoski	Shipley
Celler	Johnson, Okla.	Steed
Conyers	Jones, Mo.	Thomas
Culver	Kelly	Thompson, Tex.
Daddario	Keogh	Toll
Denton	Leggett	Wilson
Dickinson	Lindsay	Charles H.
Ellsworth	McClory	Wolf
Farnsley	McVicker	Wright
	Mailliard	
	Martin, Ala.	

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The Clerk will continue to read the Journal.

The Clerk continued to read.

Mr. HALL (interrupting reading). Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the Clerk is now reading rollcall No. 271 which appears at page 23381. Was rollcall No. 270 read in the Journal for today?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Missouri that the Clerk has gone beyond that point. The Clerk will continue to read.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, that was not the parliamentary inquiry. Did the reading in full of the Journal as demanded by the Member today include rollcall 270, similar to the way it is being read now on rollcall 271?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Missouri that that part of the Journal had been passed before the demand had been made for the reading of the Journal in full. The question is moot.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALL. That being the case, is this the Journal of the House of Representatives for September 9, 1965, as entrusted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives by article I, section 5, of the Constitution, and rule 3(641) (3) according to Jefferson's Manual?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is the Journal for the last day's session.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I renew my demand that it be read in full.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will continue reading the Journal. The Clerk continued to read.

Mr. GROSS (interrupting reading of the Journal). Mr. Speaker, I submit that the Clerk is not reading in full the names of those who failed to answer on rollcall No. 271.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk took up exactly where he left off.

The Clerk continued the reading of the Journal.

Mr. SMITH of California (interrupting the reading of the Journal). Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and eighty-seven Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

## [Roll No. 276]

Andrews, George W.	Griffin	Mills
Ashbrook	Griffiths	Mosher
Baring	Hansen, Idaho	Murphy, N.Y.
Blatnik	Harris	Purcell
Bolton	Harvey, Ind.	Reifel
Bonner	Harvey, Mich.	Rivers, S.C.
Cameron	Hébert	Roberts
Casey	Helstoski	Ryan
Cederberg	Johnson, Okla.	St Germain
Conyers	Jones, Mo.	Shipley
Culver	Kelly	Thomas
Daddario	Keogh	Thompson, Tex.
Denton	Lindsay	Toll
Dickinson	McClory	Widnall
Evans, Colo.	McVicker	Willis
Farnsley	Macdonald	Wilson
Farnum	Martin, Ala.	Charles H.
Fraser	May	Wolf
	Miller	Wright

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 380 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Without objection, further proceedings under the call will be dispensed with.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I object to further proceedings under the call being dispensed with.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I move that that motion be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That motion is not in order.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes had it.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and thirty-one Members are present, a quorum.

The Clerk will continue to read the Journal.

The Clerk continued the reading of the Journal.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALL. Inasmuch as the Clerk is now reading from the proceedings at page 22386, would it be in order to move to amend the Journal now or after completion of the reading of the Journal?

The SPEAKER. In response to the parliamentary inquiry of the gentleman from Missouri, any effort of the gentleman or of any other Member to amend the Journal would have to be at the conclusion of the reading of the Journal.

The Clerk will continue to read.

The Clerk continued the reading of the Journal.

Mr. HALL (interrupting reading). Mr. Speaker, I rise to again demand that the Journal be read in full. We have just skipped all of section 522(a) and gone directly from page 5 to the end of page 6 in the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will advise the gentleman from Missouri that the Clerk is reading the Journal in accordance with its preparation.

The Clerk will proceed.

The Clerk continued the reading of the Journal.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

## [Roll No. 277]

Adair	Farnum	Martin, Ala.
Andrews, George W.	Fogarty	May
Ashbrook	Foley	Mills
Baring	Griffin	Murphy, N.Y.
Blatnik	Griffiths	Reifel
Bolton	Harvey, Ind.	Rivers, Alaska
Bonner	Harvey, Mich.	Rivers, S.C.
Cameron	Hébert	Ryan
Casey	Helstoski	St Germain
Cederberg	Johnson, Okla.	Steed
Conyers	Jones, Mo.	Thomas
Culver	Kelly	Thompson, Tex.
Daddario	Keogh	Toll
Dickinson	Kirwan	Wilson
Dingell	Landrum	Charles H.
Evans, Colo.	Lindsay	Wolf
Farnsley	McClory	Wright
	McVicker	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 375 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Without objection, further proceedings under the call will be dispensed with.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will continue the reading of the Journal.

The Clerk continued the reading of the Journal.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and twenty-three Members are present, a quorum.

The Clerk will continue the reading of the Journal.

The Clerk continued the reading of the Journal.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker—  
The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Florida rise?  
Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and thirty-one Members are present, a quorum.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk continued the reading of the Journal.

Mr. McMILLAN (interrupting reading of the Journal). Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. Evidently a quorum is not present.  
Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 278]

Andrews,	Griffin	Mills
George W.	Griffiths	Reifel
Ashbrook	Harvey, Ind.	Rivers, S.C.
Baring	Harvey, Mich.	Roberts
Blatnik	Hébert	Ryan
Bolton	Helstoski	Smith, N.Y.
Bonner	Johnson, Okla.	Steed
Cameron	Jones, Mo.	Thomas
Casey	Kelly	Thompson, Tex.
Conyers	Keogh	Toll
Culver	Landrum	Wilson
Daddario	Lindsay	Charles H.
Dickinson	McClory	Wolff
Farnsley	McVicker	Wright
Farnum	Martin, Ala.	
Goodell	May	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 387 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Without objection, further proceedings under the call will be dispensed with.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 256, nays 124, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 279]

YEAS—256

Abernethy	Brademas	Daniels
Adams	Brooks	Dawson
Addabbo	Broomfield	de la Garza
Albert	Brown, Calif.	Deaney
Anderson,	Broyhill, N.C.	Dent
Tenn.	Burke	Denton
Andrews,	Burleson	Diggs
N. Dak.	Burton, Calif.	Dingell
Annunzio	Burton, Utah	Donohue
Ashley	Byrne, Pa.	Dow
Aspinall	Cabell	Dulski
Ayres	Cahill	Duncan, Oreg.
Baldwin	Callan	Dwyer
Bandstra	Clark	Dyal
Barrett	Clevenger	Edmondson
Bates	Cohelan	Edwards, Calif.
Beckworth	Conable	Ellsworth
Bell	Conte	Evans, Colo.
Bennett	Cooley	Fallon
Bingham	Corbett	Farbstein
Boggs	Corman	Fascell
Boland	Craley	Felghan
Bolling	Cunningham	Fino

Fisher	Love	Roberts	Utt	Watkins	Whitener
Flood	McCarthy	Robison	Waggonner	Watson	Williams
Foley	McDade	Rodino	Walker, Miss.	Whalley	Younger
Ford,	McDowell	Rogers, Colo.			
William D.	McFall	Rogers, Fla.			
Fraser	McGrath	Ronan			
Frelinghuysen	Macdonald	Roncallo			
Friedel	Machen	Rooney, N.Y.			
Fulton, Pa.	Mackay	Rooney, Pa.			
Fulton, Tenn.	Madden	Rosenthal			
Garmatz	Mahon	Rostenkowski			
Gialmo	Martin, Mass.	Roush			
Gibbons	Mathias	Roybal			
Gilbert	Matsunaga	Rumsfeld			
Gilligan	Meeds	St Germain			
Gonzalez	Michel	Saylor			
Grabowski	Miller	Scheuer			
Gray	Minish	Schisler			
Green, Oreg.	Mink	Schmidhauser			
Green, Pa.	Moeller	Schweiker			
Greigg	Monagan	Secrest			
Grider	Moorhead	Senner			
Gubser	Morgan	Shibley			
Hagen, Calif.	Morris	Shriver			
Halpern	Morrison	Sickles			
Hamilton	Morse	Sisk			
Hanley	Morton	Slack			
Hanna	Mosher	Smith, Iowa			
Hansen, Iowa	Moss	Stafford			
Hansen, Wash.	Multer	Staggers			
Hardy	Murphy, Ill.	Stalbaum			
Harris	Murphy, N.Y.	Stratton			
Harsha	Natcher	Stubblefield			
Hathaway	Nedzi	Sullivan			
Hawkins	Nix	Sweeney			
Hays	O'Brien	Taylor			
Hechler	O'Hara, Ill.	Teague, Tex.			
Hicks	O'Hara, Mich.	Tenzer			
Hollifield	O'Konski	Thompson, N.J.			
Holland	Olson, Minn.	Todd			
Horton	O'Neill, Mass.	Trimble			
Hosmer	Ottinger	Tunney			
Howard	Patman	Tupper			
Hull	Patten	Udall			
Hungate	Pelly	Ullman			
Huot	Pepper	Van Deerlin			
Ichord	Perkins	Vanik			
Irwin	Philbin	Vigorito			
Jacobs	Pickle	Vivian			
Jennings	Pike	Walker, N. Mex.			
Jeolson	Pirnie	Watts			
Johnson, Calif.	Powell	Weltner			
Jones, Ala.	Price	White, Idaho			
Karsten	Pucinski	White, Tex.			
Kastenmeier	Purcell	Whitten			
Kee	Quile	Widnall			
King, Calif.	Race	Wilson, Bob			
King, Utah	Randall	Wyatt			
Kornegay	Redlin	Wyder			
Krebs	Reid, N.Y.	Yates			
Kunkel	Resnick	Young			
Leggett	Reuss	Zablocki			
Long, Md.	Rhodes, Pa.				
	Rivers, Alaska				

NAYS—124

Abbt	Downing	MacGregor
Adair	Duncan, Tenn.	Mackie
Anderson, Ill.	Edwards, Ala.	Mailliard
Andrews,	Eriksen	Marsh
Glenn	Everett	Martin, Nebr.
Arends	Evins, Tenn.	Matthews
Ashmore	Findley	Minshall
Battin	Flynt	Mize
Belcher	Ford, Gerald R.	Moore
Berry	Fountain	Murray
Bow	Fuqua	Nelsen
Bray	Gathings	O'Neal, Ga.
Brook	Gettys	Passman
Broyhill, Va.	Goodell	Poage
Buchanan	Gross	Poff
Byrnes, Wis.	Grover	Pool
Callaway	Gurney	Quillen
Carter	Hagan, Ga.	Reid, Ill.
Cederberg	Haley	Reinecke
Chamberlain	Hall	Rhodes, Ariz.
Chelf	Halleck	Rogers, Tex.
Clancy	Hansen, Idaho	Roudebush
Clausen	Henderson	Satterfield
Don H.	Herlong	Schneebell
Clawson, Del.	Hutchinson	Scott
Cleveland	Jarman	Selden
Collier	Johnson, Pa.	Sikes
Colmer	Jonas	Skubitz
Cramer	Keith	Smith, Calif.
Curtin	King, N.Y.	Smith, N.Y.
Curtis	Laird	Smith, Va.
Dague	Langen	Springer
Davis, Ga.	Latta	Stanton
Davis, Wis.	Lennon	Stephens
Derwinski	Lipscomb	Talcott
Devine	Long, La.	Teague, Calif.
Dole	McCulloch	Thomson, Wis.
Dorn	McEwen	Tuck
Dowdy	McMillan	Tuten

NOT VOTING—52

Andrews,	Fogarty	Martin, Ala.
George W.	Gallagher	May
Ashbrook	Griffin	Mills
Baring	Griffiths	Olsen, Mont.
Betts	Harvey, Ind.	Relfel
Blatnik	Harvey, Mich.	Rivers, S.C.
Bolton	Hébert	Roosevelt
Bonner	Helstoski	Ryan
Cameron	Johnson, Okla.	St. Onge
Carey	Jones, Mo.	Steed
Casey	Kelly	Thomas
Celler	Keogh	Thompson, Tex.
Conyers	Kirwan	Toll
Culver	Kluczyński	Willis
Daddario	Landrum	Wilson
Dickinson	Lindsay	Charles H.
Farnsley	McClory	Wolff
Farnum	McVicker	Wright

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CALLAWAY. On this vote were Members required to qualify?

The SPEAKER. It was a yea-and-nay vote.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Were they required to qualify?

The SPEAKER. On a yea-and-nay vote, yes.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Did Members so qualify?

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood that was so. The Chair assumes the occupant of the chair advised Members that they had to qualify.

The Clerk will continue to read.

The Clerk continued the reading of the Journal.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALL. Will the reading of the Journal in full be concluded prior to the reading of the special orders and the referral of bills and rules submitted on the 9th of September?

The SPEAKER. The Journal is being read in accordance with the practices and customs of the House of Representatives.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk continued the reading of the Journal.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 280]

Andrews,	Daddario	Kelly
George W.	Dickinson	Keogh
Ashbrook	Farnsley	Kirwan
Baring	Farnum	Lindsay
Bolton	Fisher	McClory
Bonner	Griffin	McMillan
Brock	Griffiths	McVicker
Cameron	Harvey, Ind.	Mackay
Casey	Harvey, Mich.	Martin, Ala.
Celler	Hébert	May
Conyers	Helstoski	Mills
Craley	Johnson, Okla.	Moorhead
Culver	Jones, Mo.	Moss



Reifel  
Rivers, S.C.  
Roosevelt  
Ryan  
St. Onge

Steed  
Thomas  
Thompson, Tex.  
Toll  
Ullman

Weltner  
Wilson,  
Charles H.  
Wolff  
Wright

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 377 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Without objection, further proceedings under the call will be dispensed with.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 255, nays 121, answered "present" 1, not voting 55, as follows:

[Roll No. 281]

YEAS—255

Adams	Fallon	Long, Md.
Addabbo	Farbstein	Love
Albert	Fascell	McCarthy
Anderson,	Feighan	McDade
Tenn.	Fino	McDowell
Andrews,	Fisher	McFall
N. Dak.	Flood	McGrath
Annuzio	Foley	Macdonald
Ashley	Ford,	Machen
Aspinall	William D.	Mackie
Ayres	Fraser	Madden
Baldwin	Frelinghuysen	Mahon
Bandstra	Friedel	Maillard
Barrett	Fulton, Pa.	Martin, Mass.
Bates	Fulton, Tenn.	Mathias
Beckworth	Garmatz	Matsunaga
Bell	Gialmo	Meeds
Bennett	Gibbons	Michel
Bingham	Gilbert	Miller
Blatnik	Gilligan	Minish
Boggs	Gonzalez	Mink
Boland	Grabowski	Moeller
Bolling	Gray	Monagan
Brademas	Green, Oreg.	Moore
Brock	Green, Pa.	Moorhead
Brooks	Greigg	Morgan
Broomfield	Grider	Morris
Brown, Calif.	Hagen, Calif.	Morse
Broyhill, N.C.	Halpern	Morton
Burke	Hamilton	Mosher
Burleson	Hanley	Multer
Burton, Calif.	Hanna	Murphy, Ill.
Byrne, Pa.	Hansen, Iowa	Murphy, N.Y.
Cabell	Hansen, Wash.	Nedzi
Cahill	Harris	Nix
Callan	Harsha	O'Brien
Carey	Hathaway	O'Hara, Ill.
Clark	Hawkins	O'Hara, Mich.
Clevenger	Hays	O'Konski
Cohenan	Hechler	Olsen, Mont.
Colmer	Herlong	Olsen, Minn.
Conable	Hicks	O'Neill, Mass.
Conte	Holifield	Ottinger
Cooley	Holland	Patman
Corbett	Horton	Patten
Corman	Hosmer	Pelly
Craley	Howard	Pepper
Cunningham	Hull	Perkins
Daniels	Hungate	Philbin
Dawson	Huot	Pickle
de la Garza	Irwin	Pike
Delaney	Jacobs	Pirnie
Dent	Jarman	Powell
Denton	Joelson	Price
Diggs	Johnson, Calif.	Pucinski
Dingell	Jones, Ala.	Quie
Donohue	Karsten	Race
Dow	Karst	Randall
Duiski	Kastenmeier	Redlin
Duncan, Oreg.	Kee	Reid, N.Y.
Dwyer	King, Calif.	Resnick
Dyal	King, Utah	Reuss
Edmondson	Kluczynski	Rhodes, Pa.
Edwards, Calif.	Krebs	Rivers, Alaska
Ellsworth	Kunkel	Roberts
Erlenborn	Laird	Robison
Evans, Colo.	Landrum	Rodino
Evins, Tenn.	Leggett	Rogers, Colo.

Rogers, Fla.  
Ronan  
Roncallo  
Rooney, N.Y.  
Rooney, Pa.  
Rosenthal  
Rostenkowski  
Roush  
Roybal  
Rumsfeld  
St. Germain  
Saylor  
Scheuer  
Schisler  
Schmidhauser  
Schweiker  
Scott  
Senner

Shipley  
Shriver  
Sickles  
Sisk  
Slack  
Smith, Iowa  
Stafford  
Staggers  
Stalbaum  
Stratton  
Stubbsfield  
Sullivan  
Sweeney  
Taylor  
Tenzer  
Thompson, N.J.  
Todd  
Trimble

Tunney  
Tupper  
Udall  
Ullman  
Van Deerlin  
Vanik  
Vigorito  
Vivian  
Walker, N. Mex.  
White, Idaho  
White, Tex.  
Whitten  
Widnall  
Wyatt  
Wyder  
Yates  
Young  
Zablocki

NAYS—121

Abbott  
Abnerthy  
Adair  
Anderson, Ill.  
Andrews,  
Glenn  
Arends  
Ashmore  
Battin  
Becher  
Berry  
Betts  
Bow  
Bray  
Broyhill, Va.  
Buchanan  
Burton, Utah  
Byrnes, Wis.  
Callaway  
Carter  
Cederberg  
Chamberlain  
Chelf  
Clancy  
Clausen,  
Don H.  
Clawson, Del.  
Cleveland  
Collier  
Cramer  
Curtin  
Curtis  
Dague  
Davis, Ga.  
Davis, Wis.  
Devine  
Dole  
Dorn  
Dowdy  
Downing  
Duncan, Tenn.

Edwards, Ala.  
Everett  
Findley  
Flynt  
Ford, Gerald R.  
Fountain  
Fuqua  
Gathings  
Gettys  
Goodell  
Gross  
Grover  
Gubser  
Gurney  
Hagan, Ga.  
Haley  
Hall  
Halleck  
Hansen, Idaho  
Hardy  
Henderson  
Hutchinson  
Ichord  
Jennings  
Johnson, Pa.  
Keith  
King, N.Y.  
Kornegay  
Langen  
Latta  
Lennon  
Lipscomb  
Long, La.  
McCulloch  
McMillan  
MacGregor  
Marsh  
Matthews  
Minshall  
Mize  
Murray

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Derwinski

NOT VOTING—55

Andrews,	Harvey, Ind.	Morrison
George W.	Harvey, Mich.	Moss
Ashbrook	Hébert	Purcell
Baring	Helstoski	Rivers, S.C.
Bolton	Johnson, Okla.	Roosevelt
Bonner	Jonas	Ryan
Cameron	Jones, Mo.	St. Onge
Casey	Kelly	Steed
Celler	Keogh	Teague, Tex.
Conyers	Kirwan	Thomas
Culver	Lindsay	Thompson, Tex.
Daddario	McClory	Toll
Dickinson	McEwen	Watson
Farnley	McVicker	Weitner
Farnum	Mackay	Willis
Fogarty	Martin, Ala.	Wilson,
Gallagher	Martin, Nebr.	Charles H.
Griffin	May	Wolff
Griffiths	Mills	Wright

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Mr. Daddario for, with Mr. Derwinski against.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DADDARIO]. If he were present, he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will resume the reading of the Journal.

The Clerk continued the reading of the Journal.

Mr. HALL (interrupting the reading). Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, does not the Journal for September 9 include any part of the special orders including, on page 23253 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the remarks by my colleague from Missouri on "The Human Investment Act of 1965: A New Approach to Meeting the Challenge of Unemployment"?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the reading of the Journal does not include special orders, because the same is not business.

The Clerk will continue the reading of the Journal.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the Journal.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the Journal be approved as read; and on that I move the previous question.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that that motion be laid on the table; and I offer an amendment to the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the motion to lay on the table is in order, but the amendment is not in order.

What is the motion of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, during the reading of the Journal, section by section, I asked at what time it might be amended; and if I understood the distinguished Speaker correctly he said that if such an amendment were submitted by the gentleman from Missouri or any other person at any time it would be in order at the end of the reading of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri has a correct recollection of what the Chair said at that time. However, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] has made a motion that the Journal as read be approved and upon that he has moved the previous question.

Mr. HALL. Then, Mr. Speaker, I move to table that motion.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to lay on the table the motion that the Journal be approved as read.

The question was taken and the Speaker announced that the "noes" appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] The Chair will state that 55 Members have arisen. The Chair will count the House.

[After counting.] The Chair will state that evidently a sufficient number has arisen.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 138, nays 244, not voting 50, as follows:

## [Roll No. 282]

## YEAS—138

Abbutt Edwards, Ala. Minshall  
Adair Erlenborn Mize  
Anderson, Ill. Everett Moore  
Andrews, Findley Morton  
Glenn Flynt Natcher  
Andrews, Ford, Gerald R. Nelson  
N. Dak. Fountain O'Neal, Ga.  
Arends Frelinghuysen Passman  
Ashmore Fuqua Poff  
Ayres Gathings Pool  
Bates Gettys Quile  
Battin Goodell Quillen  
Belcher Gross Reid, Ill.  
Berry Grover Reifel  
Betts Gubser Reinecke  
Bow Gurney Rhodes, Ariz.  
Brock Hagan, Ga. Roudebush  
Broyhill, Va. Haley Satterfield  
Buchanan Hall Scott  
Burton, Utah Halleck Selden  
Byrnes, Wis. Hansen, Idaho Shriver  
Callaway Henderson Sikes  
Carter Herlong Skubitz  
Cederberg Hosmer Smith, Calif.  
Chamberlain Hull Smith, N.Y.  
Chief Hutchinson Smith, Va.  
Clancy Ichord Springer  
Clausen, Jennings Stanton  
Don H. Johnson, Pa. Stephens  
Clawson, Del. Jonas Talcott  
Cleveland Keith Taylor  
Collier King, N.Y. Teague, Calif.  
Colmer Kornegay Thomson, Wis.  
Conable Laird Tuck  
Corbett Langen Tuten  
Cramer Latta Utt  
Curtis Lennon Waggonner  
Dague Lipcomb Walker, Miss.  
Davis, Ga. Long, La. Watkins  
Davis, Wis. McCulloch Watson  
Derwinski McEwen Whitener  
Devine McMillan Widnall  
Dole MacGregor Williams  
Dorn Marsh Willson, Bob  
Dowdy Martin, Nebr. Wyatt  
Downing Matthews Wylder  
Duncan, Tenn. Michel Younger

## NAYS—244

Abernethy Diggs Hathaway  
Adams Dingell Hawkins  
Addabbo Donohue Hays  
Albert Dow Hechler  
Anderson, Dulski Hicks  
Tenn. Duncan, Oreg. Hollifield  
Annunzio Dwyer Holland  
Ashley Dyal Horton  
Aspinall Edmondson Howard  
Baldwin Edwards, Calif. Hungate  
Bandstra Evans, Colo. Huot  
Barrett Evins, Tenn. Irwin  
Beckworth Fallon Jacobs  
Bell Farbstein Jarman  
Bennett Fascell Joelson  
Bingham Feighan Johnson, Calif.  
Blatnik Fino Karsten  
Boggs Fisher Karth  
Boland Flood Kastenmeier  
Bolling Foley Kee  
Brademas Ford King, Calif.  
Brooks William D. King, Utah  
Broomfield Fraser Kluczynski  
Brown, Calif. Friedel Krebs  
Broyhill, N.C. Fulton, Pa. Kunkel  
Burke Fulton, Tenn. Landrum  
Burleson Gallagher Leggett  
Burton, Calif. Garmatz Long, Md.  
Byrne, Pa. Gialmo Love  
Cabell Gibbons McCarthy  
Cahill Gilbert McDade  
Callan Gilligan McDowell  
Carey Gonzalez McFall  
Clark Grabowski McGrath  
Clevenger Gray MacDonald  
Cohelan Green, Oreg. Machen  
Conte Green, Pa. Mackie  
Cooley Greigg Madden  
Corman Grider Mahon  
Craley Hagen, Calif. Mailliard  
Cunningham Halpern Martin, Mass.  
Curtin Hamilton Mathias  
Daniels Hanley Matsunaga  
Dawson Hanna Meeds  
de la Garza Hansen, Iowa Miller  
Delaney Hansen, Wash. Minish  
Dent Harris Mink  
Denton Harsha Moeller

Monagan Purcell Shipley  
Moorhead Race Sickles  
Morgan Randall Sisk  
Morris Redlin Slack  
Morrison Reid, N.Y. Smith, Iowa  
Morse Resnick Stafford  
Mosher Reuss Stagers  
Multer Rhodes, Pa. Stalbaum  
Murphy, Ill. Rivers, Alaska Stratton  
Murphy, N.Y. Roberts Stubblefield  
Murray Robison Sullivan  
Nedzi Rodino Sweeney  
Nix Rogers, Colo. Teague, Tex.  
O'Brien Rogers, Fla. Tenzer  
O'Hara, Ill. Rogers, Tex. Thompson, N.J.  
O'Hara, Mich. Ronan Todd  
O'Konski Roncalio Trimble  
Olsen, Mont. Rooney, N.Y. Tunney  
Olson, Minn. Rooney, Pa. Tupper  
O'Neill, Mass. Roosevelt Udall  
Ottinger Rosenthal Ullman  
Patman Rostenkowski Van Deerlin  
Patten Roush Vanik  
Pelly Roybal Vigorito  
Pepper Rumsfeld Vivian  
Perkins St Germain Walker, N. Mex.  
Philbin Saylor Watts  
Pickle Scheuer Whalley  
Pike Schliser White, Idaho  
Pirnie Schmidhauser White, Tex.  
Poage Schneebeli Whitten  
Powell Schweiker Wolff  
Price Secrest Yates  
Pucinski Senner Zablocki

## NOT VOTING—50

Andrews, Griffin May  
George W. Griffiths Mills  
Ashbrook Hardy Moss  
Baring Harvey, Ind. Rivers, S.C.  
Bolton Harvey, Mich. Ryan  
Bonner Hébert St. Onge  
Bray Helstoski Steed  
Cameron Johnson, Okla. Thomas  
Casey Jones, Ala. Thompson, Tex.  
Ceiler Jones, Mo. Toll  
Conyers Kelly Weltner  
Culver Keogh Willis  
Daddario Kirwan Wilson,  
Dickinson Lindsay Charles H.  
Ellsworth McClory Wright  
Farnsley McVicker Young  
Farnum Mackay  
Fogarty Martin, Ala.

So the motion was rejected.

Messrs. NATCHER and MORTON changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

Messrs. CLARK and CONTE changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALL. Is not debate in order on this motion inasmuch as under section 805 of Jefferson's Manual there has been no debate on ordering the previous question?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the motion on the previous question is not debatable. The question is on ordering the previous question on the motion to approve the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the "ayes" had it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 257, nays 126, answered "present" 1, not voting 48, as follows:

## [Roll No. 283]

## YEAS—257

Adams Anderson, Aspinall  
Addabbo Tenn. Baldwin  
Albert Annunzio Bandstra

Barrett Beckworth  
Bickles Beckworth  
Bell Bell  
Bennett Bennett  
Bingham Bingham  
Blatnik Blatnik  
Boggs Boggs  
Boland Bolland  
Bolling Bolling  
Brademas Brademas  
Brock Brock  
Brooks Brooks  
Broomfield Broomfield  
Brown, Calif. Brown, Calif.  
Broyhill, N.C. Broyhill, N.C.  
Burke Burke  
Burleson Burleson  
Burton, Calif. Burton, Calif.  
Byrne, Pa. Byrne, Pa.  
Cabell Cabell  
Cahill Cahill  
Callan Callan  
Carey Carey  
Chief Chief  
Clark Clark  
Cleveland Cleveland  
Clevenger Clevenger  
Cohelan Cohelan  
Conte Conte  
Cooley Cooley  
Corbett Corbett  
Corman Corman  
Craley Craley  
Cunningham Cunningham  
Daniels Daniels  
Dawson Dawson  
de la Garza de la Garza  
Delaney Delaney  
Dent Dent  
Denton Denton

## NAYS—126

Abbott Abernethy  
Adair Abernethy  
Anderson, Ill. Anderson, Ill.  
Andrews, Glenn  
Andrews, Glenn  
N. Dak. N. Dak.  
Arends Ashmore  
Ashmore Ashmore  
Bates Bates  
Battin Battin  
Belcher Belcher  
Betts Betts  
Bow Bow  
Broyhill, Va. Broyhill, Va.

Buchanan Buchanan  
Burton, Utah Burton, Utah  
Byrnes, Wis. Byrnes, Wis.  
Callaway Callaway  
Cederberg Cederberg  
Clancy Clancy  
Clausen, Don H.  
Clausen, Don H.  
Clawson, Del. Clawson, Del.  
Collier Collier  
Conable Conable  
Cramer Cramer  
Curtin Curtin  
Curtis Curtis  
Dague Dague  
Davis, Ga. Davis, Ga.  
Davis, Wis. Davis, Wis.

Devine Devine  
Dole Dole  
Dorn Dorn  
Dowdy Dowdy  
Downing Downing  
Duncan, Tenn. Duncan, Tenn.  
Edwards, Ala. Edwards, Ala.  
Everett Everett  
Findley Findley  
Fisher Fisher  
Flynt Flynt  
Ford, Gerald R. Ford, Gerald R.  
Fountain Fountain  
Fuqua Fuqua  
Gathings Gathings  
Gettys Gettys  
Goodell Goodell  
Gross Gross



Gubser	Marsh	Skubitz
Gurney	Martin, Nebr.	Smith, Calif.
Hagan, Ga.	Matthews	Smith, N.Y.
Haley	Minshall	Smith, Va.
Hall	Mize	Springer
Halleck	Moore	Stanton
Hansen, Idaho	Morton	Stephens
Henderson	Nelsen	Talcott
Hosmer	O'Neal, Ga.	Taylor
Hutchinson	Passman	Teague, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.	Poff	Thomson, Wis.
Jonas	Pool	Tuck
Keith	Quillen	Tuten
King, N.Y.	Reid, Ill.	Utt
Kornegay	Reifel	Waggonner
Laird	Reinecke	Walker, Miss.
Langen	Rhodes, Ariz.	Watkins
Latta	Roudebush	Watson
Lennon	Rumsfeld	Whalley
Lipscomb	Satterfield	Whitener
Long, La.	Schneebell	Whitten
McCulloch	Scott	Williams
McEwen	Selden	Wilson, Bob
McMillan	Shriver	Wydlar
MacGregor	Sikes	Younger

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Derwinski

## NOT VOTING—48

Andrews,	Ellsworth	Martin, Ala.
George W.	Farnsley	May
Ashbrook	Farnum	Mills
Ashley	Fogarty	Moss
Baring	Griffin	Rivers, Alaska
Bolton	Griffiths	Rivers, S.C.
Bonner	Hardy	Ryan
Bray	Harvey, Ind.	St. Onge
Cameron	Harvey, Mich.	Steed
Casey	Hébert	Thomas
Celler	Helstoski	Thompson, Tex.
Chamberlain	Johnson, Okla.	Toll
Colmer	Jones, Mo.	Weltner
Conyers	Kelly	Wilson
Culver	Keogh	Charles H.
Daddario	Lindsay	Wright
Dickinson	McClory	

So the previous question was ordered.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Daddario for, with Mr. Derwinski against.

Mr. CURTIS and Mr. COLLIER changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DADDARIO]. If he were present, he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on approving the Journal, as read.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALL. May we not have debate at this time, under the rules of the House, under section 805, as quoted?

The SPEAKER. If a Member claims the right.

Mr. HALL. I make such a claim, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the indulgence of the House. I believe it is of great interest to show what the rules of procedure of this great deliberative body have done in the way of protection of individuals and certainly of minority groups down through the ages, as revised in each Congress by the Parliamentarian and the distinguished Speakers, severally, of our House of Representatives.

I do not believe that anyone here today believes for a minute that anyone is interested in preventing any of these resolutions—seven of which have been listed today—from coming before this body for determination of a rule under which we will consider other bills in the future. Rather, Mr. Speaker, as we said and made clear in the RECORD a while back, when 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and the education and labor bill were called up under the 21-day rule—which is now a standing rule of this body—the question is whether we will by precedent, custom, and tradition use this technique of bringing matters before us, here in the House for true debate, rather than bringing them through the Rules Committee which, we understand, in the past two Congresses has been expanded for purposes of better control and greater efficiency on the part of the "leadership" of the House, better organization, and better scheduling.

Indeed, if we are to pass seven resolutions with no time to be granted to the minority, it is a sorry day for those rules that we have honored since the time of Jefferson.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana, the distinguished former minority leader.

Mr. HALLECK. I am glad the gentleman put that word "former" in.

Mr. Speaker, I served on the Rules Committee for a long time. I valued my service there.

I understand that through the years the Rules Committee has been under constant attack from some sources for being a recalcitrant body which allegedly has been interested only in preventing the House of Representatives from working its will. My experience with the Rules Committee was never of that order.

We had a 21-day rule once before, and the House of Representatives in its wisdom saw fit to get rid of that rule. But we have got it again. So today we have been operating under the 21-day rule.

As I understand it, Mr. Speaker, the 21-day rule was to circumvent this allegedly recalcitrant Rules Committee, to bring to the floor measures which the House really wanted to vote on.

When the 21-day rule was adopted, Mr. Speaker, I do not believe it was ever expected—I say this with the understanding I am sure you have of me, of my respect for you as the Speaker, as a man, as a person and as a friend—I do not believe the rule was ever devised to bring about the mass presentation of seven 21-day rule operations on 1 day. If we took the time to debate them, under the hour, and to vote, we would be here until midnight.

We may well be here until midnight anyway. That is all right with me, I say to my friends.

Now, having said as much, let me say, Mr. Speaker, that I understand it is now proposed to call as the first matter under the 21-day operation today the so-called FEPC proposal. I have been importuned, Mr. Speaker, to say something

about some of the things that transpired in connection with the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Some of these matters I shall talk about, Mr. Speaker. You were there and heard them, but a lot of people who have served in the White House since that time have been writing what they think they know, so maybe at this time, perhaps, I could with propriety say something, may I say to my friend from Missouri, about what I know.

First of all, for the Committee on Rules and my service on it and for the recent years when I have not served on it, the Republican record on civil rights, may I say to my friend from New York, has been a good one, as has been the Republican record when we delivered a bigger percentage of our people for civil rights bills than was given on the other side of the aisle. Now, that is not to say that we are right or wrong in that. In whatever I say here, Mr. Speaker, I am not passing judgment on the merits of this particular measure, which I understand is to be called. In the first place the Committee on Rules has not been recalcitrant, because on these first bills that have been scheduled the lag has been only one, or at most a few days from the time that the rule was requested until the discharge petition was filed. I think I can say now for the five Republican members of the Committee on Rules that if they had heard the evidence, they would be willing to report a rule on any reasonable civil rights bill, just as they have in the past, without resort to this kind of procedure.

To go back to the 1964 civil rights bill, just so that we may know the facts, some of you may recall a bill was being reported by certain members of the subcommittee and the committee that went way beyond what the Kennedy administration wanted. On our side we were being importuned by the President of the United States, Mr. Kennedy, by the then Attorney General, and by the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, to assist in writing a bill that could become law. I was asked about the inclusion of an FEPC amendment. I expressed my concern about cluttering up the bill we had before us with that sort of an addition. It was not in the administration's proposal when it came forward. But I think if President Kennedy said to me once, may I say to my good friend from Missouri [Mr. HALL], he said to me two or three times, "Charlie, this is the Republican FEPC bill." It has been introduced and drafted by certain members of the Committee on Education and Labor. Finally we put it in the bill. I may add—and I know it is a discomfiture to some of my friends on the Democratic side of the aisle—we were trying to write good legislation. We had an arrangement for the enforcement of the FEPC which required enforcement in the courts and not by a board. When that was agreed upon we turned in and the Committee on Rules voted out the rule and we supported the bill. I supported the bill.

What do we find today? You talk about good legislative practice. I under-

stand that some people in the administration were not anxious to have this come up now. If I am wrong about that, the gentleman from New York can correct me, because he is the expert in these matters and I am not.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. POWELL. May I say to my beloved friend from Indiana there has been no arm twisting on this piece of legislation from down Pennsylvania Avenue. In fact, all of those Republicans on the Committee on Education and Labor on a rollcall vote voted for this except one.

Mr. HALLECK. I do not know what that proves, may I say to my friend from New York. In any event, if that happened, that is a really good arrangement. It is further evidence that the Republicans are not remiss when it comes to consideration of civil rights bills.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Indiana will permit me to interpolate, the fact is, as I stated at the beginning of this debate which has finally been allowed under this procedure today, that there is no objection to any of these bills; it is the procedure that is being objected to. Why throw a wet sock in the face of the Rules Committee just because we have this rule, when under normal procedure, rules would have been granted and when there was no delay on any one of them?

Mr. HALLECK. I may say to the gentleman that it has to do with the apparent haste that is present here. Now, Mr. Speaker, in order that I may conclude—and I do not want to lose interest here, because if I get to doing that, I shall quit—may I say to the gentleman from New York, the ink is hardly dry on the 1964 act. It came into effect on July 1, 1965. That is what—a month and a half ago—am I correct? You know that is correct.

There are regulations that need to be written by the agency. They have not even been written yet.

May I say to the Members that it is all right to resort to the 21-day rule. You have got it. But I did not vote for it. I never had any trouble with the Committee on Rules. I doubt the Speaker would have too much trouble with it yet. But let me conclude with this one thought.

Without regard to the merits of this legislation—and as far as I am concerned, I do not know how I am going to vote—if you get this up under this arrangement, I suppose, if I follow my own record, I shall vote for it, but may I say to the gentleman from New York, do not push me too far. I think it would have been good advice to let us have some experience under the bill that we passed in the last session.

I had a citation from the civil rights leaders commending me for my leadership in bringing about the passage of the civil rights bill. As a matter of fact, I was credited so much by President Kennedy and Attorney General Kennedy in public for my part in the operation that it was beginning to be misunder-

stood back home. That happens to be a plain statement of fact.

I want to cooperate. I want to cooperate in the conclusion of the business of the House of Representatives. The other day I asked the majority leader, who has no better friend than I am, whether it was proposed to call up all seven of these measures, after they got rules on them today, and he could not assure me that they were going to be called up. I said, is this just going to be one of these exercises in futility? I do not know, maybe it will be. Possibly that is what we want. But as far as I am concerned I do not want it.

Mr. Speaker, I rose to straighten the record out as best I could about the Republican position and the Rules Committee position on the civil rights matter. I do not think it is right to indict the five Republican members, not to mention the other Members of the Rules Committee who would have voted for a rule for this bill if conditions demonstrated that such a rule ought to be granted.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Indiana, and I now yield to the minority leader, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD].

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Indiana has ably and forcefully pointed out most pertinent matters that all of us ought to take into consideration here this afternoon as we unfortunately proceed with the schedule that the leadership has indicated it will follow.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the scheduling of seven proposals, as has been done here under the 21-day rule, is an unnecessary and regrettable slap in the face to the House Committee on Rules.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California, the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Rules, when he is recognized will give the facts and the figures which will indicate that the Committee on Rules has not been given adequate and ample time during which to proceed with the orderly consideration of these seven bills.

Mr. Speaker, based on their record this year, the House Committee on Rules does not deserve this kind of treatment.

Also the 21-day rule in this instance on this day has been used in one way or the other, indirectly or otherwise, to bypass what we in the House have approved as a method of considering legislation concerning the District of Columbia on 2 days each month.

Now pending before us are seven proposals brought up for consideration under the 21-day rule, and the suggestion is or the rumor is if all are considered the House Committee on the District of Columbia that should have been recognized today for its business, will not be recognized.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that this is an unfortunate development, regardless of how we may or may not vote on legislation that may come from that committee as it relates to the home rule issue.

So, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me when you take into consideration the facts laid on the record, the observations and the recommendation of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], those that have come from others such as the gentleman from California, I think the motions, the quorum calls, and the like we have been doing here today are fully justified under all of the facts and circumstances.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, in connection with several of these bills that are pending before us today, I would like to call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that House Resolution 478 providing for the consideration of H.R. 9460, the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, was received in the Rules Committee on July 14. A petition was filed the next day, July 15, under the 21-day rule. We were not requested to hear the bill until the following day, July 16.

On the second bill which House Resolution 536 would make in order, H.R. 10281, the Government Employees' Salary Comparability Act, it was received on August 16 and a hearing was requested on August 16. However, only 3 days later a petition was filed under the 21-day rule.

On the third item, House Resolution 534, providing for the consideration of H.R. 6183, the mid-decade censuses, we received the bill on August 12 in the Committee on Rules and a hearing was requested on August 19. A petition was filed the same day under the 21-day rule.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question on the arts and humanities bill?

Mr. SMITH of California. Not until the gentleman from California completes his statement and then I shall yield, with the gentleman from Missouri permitting.

Mr. Speaker, on House Resolution 506, the Equal Opportunity Act of 1965, it was received on August 3 and a hearing was requested on August 4. The petition was filed on August 9, under the 21-day rule.

Mr. Speaker, during this time we were pretty busy bringing out rules on other important legislation. I do not believe we turned down any rule we were requested to grant. On the minority side we supported each of these measures; and even though I voted against the immigration bill and the voting rights bill, I did support the rule.

During July we reported out 10 important bills. And in August, we reported out 15 bills. We supported rules on the immigration bill, the higher education bill, the farm bill, the public works bill, the interest equalization bill, the extension of the vocational rehabilitation bill, the Peace Corps bill, the military pay bill, and the voting rights bill, and when we were asked for medicare and the Social Security Act amendments, we granted the rule. It was passed. Also the farm bill. We will also be



called upon to report out the omnibus rivers and harbors bill, probably this week as I see the bill is scheduled for floor action. I will support a request for a rule.

Mr. Speaker, when the leadership asked us for a rule on all of these matters coming before the Committee on Rules, we of the minority supported a rule, even though some of us voted against some of the bills. I am disappointed after all the effort we have made in sending more legislation to the floor this year than at any time during my 9 years of service, that we would have this sort of slap in the face and this attack made on us today.

Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret that the leadership has seen fit to do this.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I want to say as far as the approval of the House of Representatives' Journal is concerned, after it having been clearly established here in colloquy and by parliamentary inquiry, that it is the responsibility of the Clerk of the House of Representatives; it was demonstrated that entire sections and complete amendments have been left out. Therefore I do not believe it should be approved on final vote when that is called for.

I now yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Iowa arise?

Mr. GROSS. The transacting of business of the House prior to adoption of the reading of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state it is always proper, as well as courteous, to receive a message from the President of the United States, or from the other body, as quickly as possible.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, if I were to use the 20 minutes I might be accused of engaging in a filibuster, which I sense has been going on all afternoon. But I do not think I should let this occasion pass without saying to my good friend from Indiana and my good friend from Michigan, that I thought the 21-day rule issue had been settled in January last; that this procedure was a legitimate and bona fide method of calling up legislation in the House; that it is a method which enables the Members to express their will on legislation in which they are interested.

It was in this spirit and not in any spirit of criticism or going around the Committee on Rules that this procedure was used.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in response to the statement of the gentleman from California with respect to the bill having to do with the arts and humanities, our distinguished

majority leader and I asked the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], some time ago about the possibility of hearings on that bill. He was asked courteously and he said he would take the matter under advisement as to whether or not the committee would have time; it had a very heavy load.

We waited until another time. The majority leader and I went to the gentleman from Virginia who in this instance actually suggested in the interest of saving time in his committee that we use the 21-day procedure on that bill.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is correct, and the gentleman from Virginia said specifically to me that that procedure was permissible under the rules of the House.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. McMILLAN. Is it not a fact these bills were scheduled for District Day?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is in error. These resolutions were scheduled to be called today because today is the day on which their consideration is in order under the 21-day rule.

I may say to the gentleman these matters are of the highest privilege, they rank in privilege with resolutions considered under discharge petitions.

They rank in privilege ahead of bills reported from the great Committee on the District of Columbia. There was no relation, and I can say this without any fear of contradiction—there was no relation at all between programing these rules and any business that the gentleman from South Carolina might have had from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, I am a little bit surprised at the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL] who has been complaining about not having had time to debate, when the minority could have had 30 minutes on every resolution, I am sure, had the minority not spent so much time filibustering today.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me at that point for a question since he has used my name?

Mr. ALBERT. Yes, I will yield to my friend from Missouri who has used more time today than any other Member and, therefore, has less right to complain than any Member of the House about being given insufficient time to debate these matters.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the distinguished majority leader from my neighboring State yielding to me. May I say I appreciate the beautiful bouquet. It is like something from the hills of home when he says it that way. If we have established a rule of procedure here today that will in future generations even establish the right of the minority not in debate but in procedures of the House, he should as majority leader that he is, be most appreciative of it.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman has not established any rules. He has exercised his rights under the rules—and I concede that to him. But I would say to the gen-

tleman, I am a little bit surprised when I find that it was the FEPC bill that the minority leadership were filibustering against. I thought it was the bill dealing with certain matters from the Committee on Banking and Currency and a bill dealing with pay for Federal employees that was causing all of the filibustering on the other side.

Mr. HALL. Let me complete my point that the gentleman so generously yielded to me for. Will you assure us when these resolutions are called up that we will have equal time and if so that is quite contrary to what our understanding was.

Mr. ALBERT. May I say to the gentleman that nobody—no Member of the minority including the distinguished gentleman who has led the procedure here today on the other side of the aisle—no Member of the minority suggested to me any kind of procedure which would guarantee them equal time if in return they would cease and desist engaging in this obvious filibuster against the consideration of legislation which has been duly programed by the majority and by the Speaker of the House.

Mr. HALL. The distinguished majority leader knows that we must live on the basis of what has happened in the past.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I thank the gentleman from Missouri yielding to me before when he had no time left and it seems both gentlemen are being very generous with their time since the distinguished majority leader just yielded back his time.

Mr. ALBERT. I meant to yield to my friend.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I would like to make a brief statement since my name as chairman of the Committee on Rules has been mentioned.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] has 12 minutes remaining.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] and if the gentleman wants more time, I will be glad to yield more time to him.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The gentleman is getting a little more generous all the time. Maybe he will get generous today after a while, enough to let us all go home to dinner after a long and hard day's work.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules has been mentioned and the 21-day rule. On the first day of this Congress, this House by a small majority voted the 21-day rule. That is a part of the rules of the House. But the 21-day rule by its provisions leaves it in the discretion of the Speaker of the House as to whether everything is going to be recognized, and I am sure the Speaker of the House would agree with me that it was never contemplated at that time we would just take the whole bushel and throw them all in here for consideration in 1 day's time. However, that is what has happened and some of us do not like

it. The gentleman from New Jersey mentioned about his bill to take care of the arts, actors, and actresses, and the songbirds and so forth.

The gentleman did ask me about that. I am sure I told him, as I have told every Member of the House who has brought up the question about the 21-day rule, that it was a part of the rules of the House. I have said, "If you do not think you are going to get action on the part of the Rules Committee, go ahead and file your request under the 21-day rule."

I am sure I told the gentleman that. I told others that.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] seems to have gotten the habit in recent days, when reporting bills from the Committee on Education and Labor, of writing a letter to the Rules Committee asking for the consideration of a rule. At the same moment he has negated that action by filing a rule under the 21-day provision of the rules.

In view of that sort of attitude, I do not know why the Rules Committee should get down and crawl in order to accommodate one who takes that attitude.

The SPEAKER. The 2 minutes yielded to the gentleman from Virginia have expired.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Does the generosity of the gentleman from Oklahoma still exist?

Mr. ALBERT. How could I refuse? Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The gentleman from Indiana, who has had long experience on the Rules Committee, as I have had, has spoken. We served on the Rules Committee many years together. I have served on that committee for 33 years. I wish to say to the House, on my responsibility as a Member of the House, that never in my time has there been a Committee on Rules that has reported out as much business for the administration and has turned down less stuff than the administration has wanted than the Committee on Rules has during the present session of the Congress. I have the assurance of the leadership that we have cooperated fully.

Why should we be kicked around in this way by picking up all the garbage out of the Rules Committee in instances in which the 21 days have expired and dumping it on the floor of the House on one day? If that is orderly procedure, my 35 years of experience in this body has not taught me anything.

Why should we take the action requested? What is there in the seven bills about which there is so much rush and that is of such great importance to the administration that the leadership takes this extraordinary opportunity?

At least one of the bills—and I have not had an opportunity to read them all—is directly opposed by the administration. Another of these bills about which there is so much hurry to get through, I am told, exceeds by far the recommendation for expenditures by the administration—by the President. I do not believe that there is one of those seven bills—and I shall stand corrected

if I am wrong—that has the support of the President. I am talking about what appears in the newspapers; I am not talking about what conversation goes on behind doors.

I challenge anyone to show that any one of the seven bills is endorsed by the administration. I know that two of them are opposed. I beg your pardon. I observe the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON] has risen. That is one that I remember, and I stand corrected.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I should like my name to appear at that point in the RECORD.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I promised to yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BOLLING].

I yield to the gentleman from Missouri. Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I have not served on the Rules Committee for 33 years, but I have served for 11 years. Since my distinguished chairman is making clear how very cooperative we have been this year, I should like to suggest that two events had something to do with that cooperation. The first of those events took place in January 1961 when we increased the size of the committee, so that we did really have a majority.

The second event took place in January of this year, when the House had the wisdom to adopt the 21-day rule so that if the Rules Committee was obstructive, the House would be able to work its will.

Second, since some of us on both sides of the aisle are being so pious about orderly procedures I should like to point out that the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives is the only committee, to the best of my knowledge, which always violates the rules of the House that requires the committees, with one exception, to have regular meeting days.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I do not know what my good friend and colleague from Missouri is getting at. I want to say that I have never claimed that the Rules Committee was without sin. I have never claimed that I was without sin, and I do not know whether the gentleman from Missouri is without sin.

But what I do say is that with the exception of the bill of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON], I am quite sure that there is not a one of these seven bills there is so much rush to get through by the leadership which has the endorsement or approval on the record of either the report of the committee or of any other Department or Agency of the administration I have seen.

I express my appreciation to my good friend from Oklahoma for yielding.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I dislike not yielding to the gentleman, but the

colloquy has gone on quite a bit. I yield the gentleman one-half minute.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, the 21-day rule, as I understand it, was designed to permit the House of Representatives to work its will. Under the rules of the House, before we ever had a 21-day rule, the District of Columbia Committee was given 2 days a month to bring its bills to the floor.

I believe it can be said without any question at all that the scheduling of these seven bills—and I say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that they are high priority; they are high enough priority to shove the District of Columbia Committee right out, and that is what they have done—means that the District of Columbia Committee has been denied its day in court, for bringing here its bills for the House of Representatives to have an opportunity to express its will.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] that the Journal, as read, stand approved.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The question was taken; and there were—yeas 265, nays 119, answered "present" 1, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 284]

YEAS—265

Adair	Donohue	Howard
Adams	Dow	Hungate
Addabbo	Dulski	Huot
Albert	Duncan, Oreg.	Ichord
Anderson,	Dwyer	Irwin
Tenn.	Dyal	Jacobs
Andrews,	Edmondson	Jarman
N. Dak.	Edwards, Calif.	Jennings
Annunzio	Ellsworth	Joelson
Ashley	Erlenborn	Johnson, Calif.
Baldwin	Evans, Colo.	Jones, Ala.
Bandstra	Evins, Tenn.	Karsten
Barrett	Fallon	Karth
Beckworth	Farbstein	Kastenmeier
Bell	Fascell	Kee
Bennett	Feighan	King, Calif.
Bingham	Findley	King, Utah
Blatnik	Pino	Kluczynski
Boggs	Flood	Krebs
Boland	Fogarty	Kunkel
Bolling	Foley	Laird
Brademas	Ford,	Landrum
Brooks	William D.	Leggett
Broomfield	Fraser	Long, Md.
Brown, Calif.	Friedel	Love
Burke	Fulton, Pa.	McCarthy
Burleson	Fulton, Tenn.	McDade
Burton, Calif.	Garmatz	McDowell
Byrne, Pa.	Gialmo	McFall
Byrnes, Wis.	Gibbons	McGrath
Cabell	Gilbert	McVicker
Cahill	Gilligan	Macdonald
Callan	Gonzalez	Machen
Carey	Grabowski	Mackay
Cederberg	Gray	Mackie
Chamberlain	Green, Oreg.	Madden
Clancy	Green, Pa.	Mahon
Clark	Greigg	Martin, Nebr.
Clevenger	Grider	Mathias
Cohelan	Hagen, Calif.	Matsunaga
Collier	Hamilton	Matthews
Conte	Hanley	Meeds
Cooley	Hanna	Miller
Corbett	Hansen, Iowa	Minish
Corman	Hansen, Wash.	Mink
Craley	Harris	Minshall
Cunningham	Harsha	Mize
Daniels	Hathaway	Moeller
Davis, Ga.	Hawkins	Monagan
Dawson	Hays	Moore
de la Garza	Hechler	Moorhead
Delaney	Herlong	Morgan
Dent	Hicks	Morris
Denton	Holifield	Morrison
Diggs	Horton	Morse
Dingell	Hosmer	Mosher



Multer  
Murphy, Ill.  
Murphy, N.Y.  
Natcher  
Nedzi  
Nix  
O'Brien  
O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Hara, Mich.  
O'Konski  
Olsen, Mont.  
Olson, Minn.  
O'Neill, Mass.  
Ottinger  
Patman  
Patten  
Pelly  
Pepper  
Perkins  
Philbin  
Pickle  
Pike  
Pirnie  
Powell  
Price  
Pucinski  
Purcell  
Quile  
Race  
Randall  
Redlin  
Reid, N.Y.  
Resnick  
Reuss

Rhodes, Pa.  
Rivers, Alaska  
Roberts  
Robison  
Rodino  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rogers, Fla.  
Ronan  
Roncallo  
Rooney, N.Y.  
Rooney, Pa.  
Roosevelt  
Rosenthal  
Rostenkowski  
Roush  
Roybal  
Rumsfeld  
St Germain  
Saylor  
Scheuer  
Schisler  
Schmidhauser  
Schweiker  
Secrest  
Senner  
Shipley  
Shriver  
Sickles  
Sikes  
Slack  
Smith, Calif.  
Smith, Iowa  
Stafford

Staggers  
Stalbaum  
Stephens  
Stratton  
Stubblefield  
Sullivan  
Sweeney  
Teague, Calif.  
Tenzer  
Thompson, N.J.  
Todd  
Trimble  
Tunney  
Tupper  
Tuten  
Udall  
Ullman  
Van Deerlin  
Vanik  
Vigorito  
Vivian  
Walker, N. Mex.  
Watts  
White, Idaho  
White, Tex.  
Widnall  
Willis  
Wolff  
Wyatt  
Yates  
Young  
Zablocki

## NAYS—119

Abbutt  
Abernethy  
Anderson, Ill.  
Andrews,  
Glenn  
Arends  
Ashmore  
Ayres  
Bates  
Battin  
Belcher  
Berry  
Betts  
Bow  
Brock  
Broyhill, N.C.  
Broyhill, Va.  
Buchanan  
Burton, Utah  
Callaway  
Carter  
Chelf  
Clausen,  
Don H.  
Clawson, Del.  
Cleveland  
Colmer  
Conable  
Cramer  
Curtin  
Curtis  
Dague  
Davis, Wis.  
Devine  
Dickinson  
Dole  
Dorn  
Dowdy  
Downing  
Duncan, Tenn.  
Edwards, Ala.

Everett  
Fisher  
Flynt  
Ford, Gerald R.  
Fountain  
Frelinghuysen  
Fuqua  
Gathings  
Gettys  
Goodell  
Gross  
Grover  
Gubser  
Gurney  
Hagan, Ga.  
Haley  
Hall  
Halleck  
Hansen, Idaho  
Henderson  
Hull  
Hutchinson  
Johnson, Pa.  
Jonas  
Keith  
King, N.Y.  
Kornegay  
Langen  
Latta  
Lennon  
Lipscomb  
Long, La.  
McCulloch  
McEwen  
McMillan  
MacGregor  
Mailliard  
Marsh  
Martin, Mass.  
Michel  
Morton

Murray  
Nelsen  
O'Neal, Ga.  
Passman  
Poage  
Pool  
Quillen  
Reid, Ill.  
Reifel  
Reinecke  
Rhodes, Ariz.  
Rivers, S.C.  
Rogers, Tex.  
Roudebush  
Satterfield  
Schneebell  
Scott  
Selden  
Skubitz  
Smith, N.Y.  
Smith, Va.  
Springer  
Stanton  
Talcott  
Taylor  
Thomson, Wis.  
Tuck  
Utt  
Waggonner  
Walker, Miss.  
Watkins  
Whalley  
Whitener  
Whitten  
Williams  
Wilson, Bob  
Wylder

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Derwinski  
NOT VOTING—47

Andrews,  
George W.  
Ashbrook  
Aspinall  
Baring  
Bolton  
Bonner  
Bray  
Cameron  
Casey  
Celler  
Conyers  
Culver  
Daddario  
Farnsley  
Farnum  
Gallagher

Griffin  
Griffiths  
Halpern  
Hardy  
Harvey, Ind.  
Harvey, Mich.  
Hébert  
Helstoski  
Holland  
Johnson, Okla.  
Jones, Mo.  
Kelly  
Keogh  
Kirwan  
Lindsay  
McClory  
Martin, Ala.

May  
Mills  
Moss  
Ryan  
St. Onge  
Steed  
Teague, Tex.  
Thomas  
Thompson, Tex.  
Toll  
Weltner  
Wilson,  
Charles H.  
Wright  
Younger

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Daddario for, with Mr. Derwinski against.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DADDARIO]. If he were present, he would vote "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote "nay" and vote "present."

Mr. ADAIR changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from South Carolina rise?

Mr. McMILLAN. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, now that the Journal has been read and other business has been dispensed with, is it in order to call up District bills under the rules of the House?

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] yields for that purpose.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] been recognized?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is going to recognize the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] because the gentleman from New York has the privileged matter.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

## MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn and on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 175, nays 204, answered "present" 1, not voting 53, as follows:

[Roll No. 285]

## YEAS—175

Abbutt  
Abernethy  
Adair  
Anderson, Ill.  
Andrews,  
Glenn  
Arends  
Ashmore  
Ayres  
Bates  
Battin  
Belcher  
Bell  
Bennett  
Berry  
Betts  
Bow  
Brock  
Broyhill, N.C.  
Broyhill, Va.  
Buchanan

Burleson  
Burton, Utah  
Byrnes, Wis.  
Cabell  
Cahill  
Callaway  
Carter  
Cederberg  
Chamberlain  
Chelf  
Clancy  
Clausen,  
Don H.  
Clawson, Del.  
Cleveland  
Collier  
Colmer  
Conable  
Cooley  
Corbett  
Cramer  
Curtin  
Curtis  
Dague

Davis, Ga.  
Davis, Wis.  
Devine  
Dickinson  
Dole  
Dorn  
Dowdy  
Downing  
Duncan, Oreg.  
Duncan, Tenn.  
Edwards, Ala.  
Erlenborn  
Everett  
Evins, Tenn.  
Findley  
Fisher  
Flynt  
Ford, Gerald R.  
Fountain  
Frelinghuysen  
Fuqua  
Gathings  
Gettys  
Goodell

Gross  
Grover  
Gubser  
Gurney  
Hagan, Ga.  
Haley  
Hall  
Halleck  
Hansen, Idaho  
Harris  
Henderson  
Herlong  
Hicks  
Hosmer  
Hull  
Hutchinson  
Ichord  
Jarman  
Jennings  
Johnson, Pa.  
Jonas  
Jones, Ala.  
Keith  
King, N.Y.  
Kornegay  
Laird  
Langen  
Latta  
Lennon  
Lipscomb  
Long, La.  
McCulloch  
McEwen  
McMillan  
MacGregor  
Mailliard

Marsh  
Martin, Nebr.  
Matthews  
Michel  
Minshall  
Mize  
Moore  
Morton  
Murray  
Natcher  
Nelsen  
O'Neal, Ga.  
Passman  
Pickle  
Pirnie  
Poage  
Poff  
Pool  
Purcell  
Quile  
Quillen  
Reid, Ill.  
Reifel  
Reinecke  
Rhodes, Ariz.  
Rivers, S.C.  
Roberts  
Robison  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rogers, Tex.  
Roudebush  
Rumsfeld  
Satterfield  
Schneebell  
Scott

Seiden  
Shriver  
Sikes  
Sisk  
Skubitz  
Smith, Calif.  
Smith, N.Y.  
Smith, Va.  
Springer  
Stanton  
Stephens  
Stubblefield  
Talcott  
Taylor  
Teague, Calif.  
Thomson, Wis.  
Tuck  
Tuten  
Utt  
Waggonner  
Walker, Miss.  
Watkins  
Watson  
Watts  
Whalley  
White, Tex.  
Whitener  
Whitten  
Widnall  
Williams  
Wilson, Bob  
Wyatt  
Wylder  
Younger

## NAYS—204

Adams  
Addabbo  
Albert  
Anderson,  
Tenn.  
Annunzio  
Ashley  
Baldwin  
Bandstra  
Barrett  
Bingham  
Blatnik  
Boggs  
Boland  
Brademas  
Brooks  
Broomfield  
Brown, Calif.  
Burke  
Burton, Calif.  
Byrne, Pa.  
Callan  
Carey  
Clark  
Clevenger  
Cohelan  
Conte  
Corman  
Craley  
Cunningham  
Daniels  
Dawson  
de la Garza  
Delaney  
Dent  
Denton  
Diggs  
Dingell  
Donohue  
Dow  
Dulski  
Dwyer  
Dyal  
Edmondson  
Edwards, Calif.  
Ellsworth  
Evans, Colo.  
Fallon  
Farbsteln  
Fascell  
Felghan  
Fino  
Flood  
Fogarty  
Foley  
Ford,  
William D.  
Fraser  
Friedel  
Fulton, Pa.  
Fulton, Tenn.  
Garmatz  
Glaimo

Gibbons  
Gilbert  
Gilligan  
Gonzalez  
Grabowski  
Gray  
Green, Pa.  
Greigg  
Grider  
Hagen, Calif.  
Halpern  
Hamilton  
Hanley  
Hanna  
Hansen, Iowa  
Hansen, Wash.  
Harsha  
Hathaway  
Hawkins  
Hays  
Hechler  
Hollifield  
Horton  
Howard  
Hungate  
Huot  
Irwin  
Jacobs  
Joelson  
Johnson, Calif.  
Karsten  
Karth  
Kastenmeier  
Kee  
King, Calif.  
King, Utah  
Kluczynski  
Krebs  
Kunkel  
Long, Md.  
Love  
McCarthy  
McDade  
McDowell  
McFall  
McGrath  
McVicker  
Macdonald  
Machen  
Mackay  
Mackie  
Madden  
Mahon  
Mathias  
Matsunaga  
Meeds  
Minish  
Mink  
Monagan  
Moorhead  
Morgan  
Morris

Morrison  
Morse  
Mosher  
Multer  
Murphy, Ill.  
Murphy, N.Y.  
Nedzi  
Nix  
O'Brien  
O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Hara, Mich.  
O'Konski  
Olsen, Mont.  
Olson, Minn.  
O'Neill, Mass.  
Ottinger  
Patman  
Patten  
Pelly  
Pepper  
Perkins  
Philbin  
Pike  
Powell  
Price  
Pucinski  
Race  
Randall  
Redlin  
Reid, N.Y.  
Resnick  
Reuss  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Rivers, Alaska  
Rodino  
Ronan  
Roncallo  
Rooney, N.Y.  
Rooney, Pa.  
Roosevelt  
Rosenthal  
Rostenkowski  
Roush  
Roybal  
St Germain  
Saylor  
Scheuer  
Schisler  
Schmidhauser  
Schweiker  
Secrest  
Senner  
Shipley  
Sickles  
Slack  
Smith, Iowa  
Stafford  
Staggers  
Stalbaum  
Stratton  
Sullivan  
Sweeney  
Tenzer

Thompson, N.J. Ullman  
 Todd Van Deerlin  
 Trimble Vanik  
 Tunney Vigorito  
 Tupper Vivian  
 Udall Walker, N. Mex.

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Derwinski

## NOT VOTING—53

Andrews, Green, Oreg. Martin, Ala.  
 George W. Griffin Martin, Mass.  
 Ashbrook Griffiths May  
 Aspinall Hardy Miller  
 Baring Harvey, Ind. Mills  
 Bolling Harvey, Mich. Moss  
 Bolton Hébert Ryan  
 Bonner Helstoski St. Onge  
 Bray Holland Steed  
 Cameron Johnson, Okla. Teague, Tex.  
 Casey Jones, Mo. Thomas  
 Celler Kelly Thompson, Tex.  
 Conyers Keogh Toll  
 Culver Kirwan Weltner  
 Daddario Landrum Wilson  
 Farnsley Leggett Charles H.  
 Farnum Lindsay Wright  
 Gallagher McClory Young

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Derwinski for, with Mr. Daddario against.

Messrs. WILLIS and KASTENMEIER changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. HOSMER changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DADDARIO]. If he were present he would vote "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1892. An act for the relief of M. Sgt. Richard G. Smith, U.S. Air Force, retired;

H.R. 3864. An act for the incorporation of the Merchant Marine War Veterans Association;

H.R. 8218. An act for the relief of Walter K. Willis;

H.R. 8351. An act for the relief of Clarence L. Aiu and others;

H.R. 8761. An act to provide an increase in the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service;

H.R. 9854. An act for the relief of A. T. Leary;

H. Con. Res. 451. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of "The Prayer Room in the U.S. Capitol"; and

H. Con. Res. 468. Concurrent resolution to recognize the World Law Day.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 10014. An act to amend the act of July 2, 1954, relating to office space in the

districts of Members of the House of Representatives.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1310. An act relating to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution;

S. Con. Res. 46. A concurrent resolution to authorize placing temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol the statue of the late Senator Dennis Chavez;

S. Con. Res. 47. A concurrent resolution to authorize the acceptance by Congress of the statue of the late Senator Dennis Chavez; and

S. Con. Res. 48. A concurrent resolution to print as a Senate document the proceedings of the presentation, dedication, and acceptance by Congress of the statue of the late Senator Dennis Chavez.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 84-689, appointed the following Members on the part of the Senate to the Eleventh North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference to be held in New York, N.Y., October 4 to 9, 1965: Mr. PELL (chairman), Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. BAYH, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. JAVITS, and Mr. CASE.

The message also announced that the Presiding Officer of the Senate, pursuant to Public Law 115, 88th Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government," appointed Mr. MONRONEY and Mr. CARLSON members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 66-4.

## EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1965

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of clause 23, rule XI, I call up House Resolution 506, providing for the consideration of H.R. 10065, which has been pending before the Committee on Rules for more than 21 calendar days without being reported by said committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

## H. RES. 506

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10065) to more effectively prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto

to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, would the distinguished gentleman from New York indicate what time allocation he will make on this rule to the opposition?

Mr. POWELL. Responding to our distinguished minority leader, it is my purpose to use only about 30 seconds and out of the magnanimity of my heart, I would like to give the Republicans 10 times that much.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am frankly overwhelmed at the generosity exhibited by the gentleman from New York for 5 minutes for the minority, as I calculate it. I am sure it is the desire of Members on our side to have and use more time than that. But I am sure if we asked the distinguished gentleman, he will make certain that more time is made available at the proper time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 259, nays 121, answered "present" 2, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 286]

YEAS—259

Adair	de la Garza	Harsha
Adams	Delaney	Hathaway
Addabbo	Dent	Hawkins
Albert	Denton	Hays
Anderson, Ill.	Diggs	Hechler
Anderson, Tenn.	Dingell	Hicks
Andrews	Dole	Holifield
N. Dak.	Donohue	Horton
Annunzio	Dow	Hosmer
Ashley	Dulski	Howard
Ayres	Duncan, Oreg.	Hungate
Baldwin	Dwyer	Huot
Bandstra	Dyal	Hutchinson
Barrett	Edmondson	Ichord
Bates	Edwards, Calif.	Irwin
Bell	Ellsworth	Jacobs
Berry	Evans, Colo.	Joelson
Bingham	Fallon	Johnson, Calif.
Blatnik	Farbstein	Johnson, Pa.
Boggs	Fascell	Karsten
Boland	Felghan	Karsh
Bolling	Findley	Kastenmeier
Bow	Fino	Kee
Brademas	Flood	Keith
Brooks	Fogarty	King, Calif.
Broomfield	Foley	King, N.Y.
Brown, Calif.	Ford, Gerald R.	King, Utah
Burke	Ford	Kluczyński
Burton, Calif.	William D.	Krebs
Burton, Utah	Fraser	Kunkel
Byrne, Pa.	Friedel	Latta
Cahill	Fulton, Pa.	Long, Md.
Callan	Garmatz	Love
Carter	Gialmo	McCarthy
Chamberlain	Gibbons	McCulloch
Clancy	Gilbert	McDade
Clark	Gonzalez	McDowell
Clausen	Goodell	McFall
Don H.	Grabowski	McGrath
Cleveland	Gray	McVicker
Clevenger	Green, Oreg.	Macdonald
Cohelan	Green, Pa.	MacGregor
Conable	Greigg	Machen
Conte	Grover	Mackay
Corbett	Gubser	Mackie
Corman	Hagen, Calif.	Madden
Craley	Halleck	Mathias
Cunningham	Halpern	Matsunaga
Curtin	Hamilton	Meeds
Dague	Hanley	Minish
Daniels	Hanna	Mink
Dawson	Hansen, Iowa	Moeller
	Hansen, Wash.	Monagan



Moore	Redlin	Slack
Moorhead	Reid, N.Y.	Smith, Iowa
Morgan	Reifel	Smith, N.Y.
Morris	Reinecke	Springer
Morrison	Resnick	Stafford
Morse	Reuss	Staggers
Mosher	Rhodes, Ariz.	Stalbaum
Multer	Rhodes, Pa.	Stanton
Murphy, Ill.	Rivers, Alaska	Stratton
Murphy, N.Y.	Robison	Sullivan
Natcher	Rodino	Sweeney
Nedzi	Rogers, Colo.	Tenzer
Nix	Ronan	Thompson, N.J.
O'Brien	Roncallo	Todd
O'Hara, Ill.	Rooney, N.Y.	Trimble
O'Hara, Mich.	Rooney, Pa.	Tunney
O'Konski	Roosevelt	Tupper
Olsen, Mont.	Rosenthal	Udall
Olsen, Minn.	Rostenkowski	Ullman
O'Neill, Mass.	Roudebush	Van Deerlin
Ottinger	Roush	Vanik
Patman	Roybal	Vigorito
Patten	Rumsfeld	Vivian
Pelly	St Germain	Walker, N. Mex.
Pepper	Saylor	Watkins
Perkins	Scheuer	Whalley
Philbin	Schisler	White, Idaho
Pike	Schmidhauser	White, Tex.
Pirnie	Schneebeli	Widnall
Powell	Schweiker	Wolf
Price	Secrest	Wyatt
Pucinski	Senner	Wydler
Quie	Shipley	Yates
Race	Shriver	Zablocki
Randall	Sickles	

## NAYS—121

Abbt	Fountain	Passman
Abernethy	Frelinghuysen	Pickle
Andrews	Fulton, Tenn.	Poage
Glenn	Fuqua	Poff
Arends	Gathings	Pool
Ashmore	Gettys	Purcell
Battin	Grider	Quillen
Beckworth	Gross	Reid, Ill.
Belcher	Gurney	Rivers, S.C.
Bennett	Hagan, Ga.	Roberts
Betts	Haley	Rogers, Fla.
Brock	Hall	Rogers, Tex.
Broyhill, N.C.	Hansen, Idaho	Satterfield
Broyhill, Va.	Harris	Scott
Buchanan	Henderson	Selden
Burleson	Herlong	Sikes
Byrnes, Wis.	Hull	Sisk
Cabell	Jarman	Skubitz
Callaway	Jennings	Smith, Calif.
Cederberg	Jonas	Smith, Va.
Chelf	Jones, Ala.	Stephens
Clawson, Del.	Kornegay	Stubblefield
Collier	Laird	Talcott
Colmer	Landrum	Taylor
Cooley	Langen	Teague, Calif.
Cramer	Lennon	Teague, Tex.
Curtis	Lipcomb	Thomson, Wis.
Davis, Ga.	Long, La.	Tuck
Davis, Wis.	McEwen	Tuten
Devine	McMillan	Utt
Dickinson	Mahon	Waggonner
Dorn	Maillard	Walker, Miss.
Dowdy	Marsh	Watson
Downing	Martin, Nebr.	Watts
Duncan, Tenn.	Matthews	Whitener
Edwards, Ala.	Michel	Whitten
Erlenborn	Minshall	Williams
Everett	Morton	Willis
Evins, Tenn.	Murray	Wilson, Bob
Fisher	Nelsen	Younger
Flynt	O'Neal, Ga.	

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Derwinski	Mize
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## NOT VOTING—50

Andrews	Gilligan	Martin, Ala.
George W.	Griffin	Martin, Mass.
Ashbrook	Griffiths	May
Aspinall	Hardy	Miller
Baring	Harvey, Ind.	Mills
Bolton	Harvey, Mich.	Moss
Bonner	Hébert	Ryan
Bray	Helstoski	St. Onge
Cameron	Holland	Steed
Carey	Johnson, Okla.	Thomas
Casey	Jones, Mo.	Thompson, Tex.
Celler	Kelly	Toll
Conyers	Keogh	Weitner
Culver	Kirwan	Wilson,
Daddario	Leggett	Charles H.
Farnsley	Lindsay	Wright
Farnum	McClory	Young
Gallagher		

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Daddario for, with Mr. Derwinski against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mrs. May for, with Mr. Martin of Alabama against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.

Mr. Mills with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Griffin.

Mrs. Kelly with Mrs. Bolton.

Mr. Toll with Mr. Harvey of Michigan.

Mr. Miller with Mr. Ashbrook.

Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Bray.

Mr. Moss with Mr. Lindsay.

Mr. Helstoski with Mr. McClory.

Mr. George W. Andrews with Mr. Aspinall.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Conyers.

Mr. Carey with Mr. Bonner.

Mr. Farnum with Mr. Gallagher.

Mr. Hardy with Mr. Griffiths.

Mr. Gilligan with Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Wright with Mr. Culver.

Mr. Casey with Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Weltner with Mr. Leggett.

Mr. Young with Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Steed with Mr. Farnsley.

Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma with Mr. Baring.

Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Holland.

Messrs. ANDERSON of Illinois, FINDLEY, KEITH, RHODES of Arizona, DON H. CLAUSEN, and HUTCHINSON changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DADDARIO]. If he were present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, was the previous question ordered on the question to adopt the resolution that has just been voted on?

The SPEAKER. It was not.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, having voted in the affirmative, I now move that the vote by which House Resolution 506 was adopted be now reconsidered.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that that motion be laid upon the table.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is in the process of counting.

Evidently a sufficient number have risen, and the yeas and nays are ordered.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, on the resolution just passed no one was allowed to debate that resolution on behalf of the minority or the majority. If this motion to table, offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] is defeated, then there will be time to debate the resolution just passed.

The question of reconsideration is debatable, and it can be debated on the merits of the legislation which has not been debated by the House.

The SPEAKER. What part of the gentleman's statement does he make as a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, if the motion to table is defeated, the motion to reconsider will give us an opportunity to debate the question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Under the present circumstances, the motion to reconsider would be debatable.

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the Speaker.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, what time would be allowed to debate the question and how would it be divided?

The SPEAKER. It will be under the 1-hour rule and the gentleman from Ohio would be entitled to the control of the entire hour.

The Chair will restate the question on which the yeas and nays have been demanded and ordered.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 194, nays 181, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 287]

## YEAS—194

Adams	Ford	Macdonald
Addabbo	William D.	Machen
Albert	Fraser	Mackay
Anderson,	Friedel	Mackie
Tenn.	Fulton, Pa.	Madden
Annunzio	Fulton, Tenn.	Matsunaga
Ashley	Garmatz	Meeds
Baldwin	Gialmo	Minish
Bandstra	Gibbons	Mink
Barrett	Gilbert	Moeller
Bingham	Gonzalez	Monagan
Blatnik	Grabowski	Moorhead
Boggs	Gray	Morgan
Boland	Green, Oreg.	Morris
Bolling	Green, Pa.	Morrison
Brademas	Greigg	Murphy, Ill.
Brooks	Grider	Murphy, N.Y.
Brown, Calif.	Hagen, Calif.	Natcher
Burke	Halpern	Nedzi
Burton, Calif.	Hamilton	Nix
Byrne, Pa.	Hanley	O'Brien
Cahill	Hanna	O'Hara, Ill.
Callan	Hansen, Iowa	O'Hara, Mich.
Carey	Hansen, Wash.	Olsen, Mont.
Clark	Harris	Olsen, Minn.
Clevenger	Hathaway	O'Neill, Mass.
Cohelan	Hawkins	Ottinger
Corbett	Hays	Patman
Corman	Hechler	Patten
Craley	Hicks	Pepper
Daniels	Holifield	Perkins
Dawson	Howard	Philbin
de la Garza	Hungate	Pike
Delaney	Huot	Powell
Dent	Irwin	Price
Denton	Jacobs	Pucinski
Diggs	Joelson	Race
Dingell	Johnson, Calif.	Randall
Donohue	Karsten	Redlin
Dow	Karth	Reid, N.Y.
Dulski	Kastenmeter	Resnick
Dyal	Kee	Reuss
Edmondson	King, Calif.	Rhodes, Pa.
Edwards, Calif.	King, Utah	Rivers, Alaska
Evans, Colo.	Kirwan	Rodino
Evins, Tenn.	Kluczynski	Rogers, Colo.
Fallon	Krebs	Ronan
Farbstein	Long, Md.	Roncallo
Fascell	Love	Rooney, N.Y.
Feighan	McCarthy	Rooney, Pa.
Fino	McDowell	Roosevelt
Flood	McFall	Rosenthal
Fogarty	McGrath	Rostenkowski
Foley	McVicker	Roush

Roybal	Staggers	Van Deerlin
St Germain	Staibbaum	Vanik
Scheuer	Stratton	Vigorito
Schisler	Sullivan	Vivian
Schmidhauser	Sweeney	Walker, N. Mex.
Schweiker	Tenzen	Watts
Secrest	Thompson, N.J.	White, Idaho
Senner	Todd	Wolff
Shipley	Trimble	Yates
Sickles	Tunney	Zablocki
Slack	Udall	
Smith, Iowa	Ullman	

## NAYS—181

Abbitt	Fisher	O'Neal, Ga.
Abernethy	Flynt	Passman
Anderson, Ill.	Pord, Gerald R.	Pelly
Andrews, Glenn	Fountain	Pickle
Andrews, N. Dak.	Frelinghuysen	Poff
Arends	Fuqua	Pool
Ashmore	Gathings	Purcell
Ayres	Gettys	Quile
Bates	Goodell	Quillen
Battin	Gross	Reid, Ill.
Beckworth	Grover	Reifel
Belcher	Gubser	Reinecke
Bell	Gurney	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bennett	Hagan, Ga.	Rivers, S.C.
Berry	Haley	Roberts
Betts	Hall	Robison
Bow	Halleck	Rogers, Fla.
Brock	Hansen, Idaho	Rogers, Tex.
Broomfield	Harsha	Roudebush
Broyhill, N.C.	Henderson	Rumsfeld
Broyhill, Va.	Herlong	Satterfield
Buchanan	Horton	Saylor
Burleson	Hosmer	Schneebell
Burton, Utah	Hull	Scott
Byrnes, Wis.	Hutchinson	Selden
Cabell	Jarman	Shriver
Callaway	Jennings	Sikes
Carter	Johnson, Pa.	Skubitz
Cederberg	Jones, Ala.	Smith, Calif.
Chamberlain	Keith	Smith, N.Y.
Chelf	King, N.Y.	Smith, Va.
Clancy	Kornegay	Springer
Clausen, Don H.	Kunkel	Stafford
Clawson, Del	Laird	Stanton
Cleveland	Landrum	Stephens
Collier	Langen	Stubblefield
Colmer	Latta	Talcott
Conable	Lennon	Teague, Calif.
Conte	Lipscomb	Teague, Tex.
Cooley	Long, La.	Thomson, Wis.
Cramer	McCulloch	Tuck
Cunningham	McDade	Tupper
Curtin	McEwen	Tuten
Curtis	McMillan	Utt
Dague	MacGregor	Waggonner
Davis, Wis.	Mahon	Walker, Miss.
Devine	Mailliard	Watkins
Dickinson	Marsh	Watson
Dole	Martin, Nebr.	Whalley
Dorn	Mathias	White, Tex.
Dowdy	Matthews	Whitener
Downing	Michel	Whitten
Duncan, Tenn.	Minshall	Widnall
Dwyer	Mize	Williams
Edwards, Ala.	Moore	Willis
Ellsworth	Morse	Wilson, Bob
Erlenborn	Morton	Wyatt
Everett	Mosher	Wylder
Findley	Murray	Younger
	Nelsen	
	O'Konski	

## NOT VOTING—57

Adair	Gallagher	May
Andrews, George W.	Gilligan	Miller
Ashbrook	Griffin	Mills
Aspinall	Griffiths	Moss
Baring	Hardy	Multer
Bolton	Harvey, Ind.	Pirnie
Bonner	Harvey, Mich.	Poage
Bray	Hébert	Ryan
Cameron	Helstoski	St. Onge
Casey	Holland	Sisk
Celler	Ichord	Steed
Conyers	Johnson, Okla.	Thomas
Culver	Jones, Mo.	Thompson, Tex.
Daddario	Kelly	Toll
Davis, Ga.	Keogh	Weltner
Derwinski	Leggett	Wilson,
Duncan, Oreg.	Lindsay	Charles H.
Farnsley	McClory	Wright
Farnum	Martin, Ala.	Young
	Martin, Mass.	

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. LANDRUM changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, just exactly what are the conditions for qualifying?

The SPEAKER. In order to qualify the gentleman must have been listening and did not hear his name called.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, I cannot qualify.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 173, nays 203, not voting 56, as follows:

## [Roll No. 288]

## YEAS—173

Abbitt	Everett	Mosher
Abernethy	Ewins, Tenn.	Murray
Anderson, Ill.	Findley	Natcher
Andrews, Glenn	Fisher	Nelsen
Andrews, N. Dak.	Flynt	O'Neal, Ga.
Arends	Ford, Gerald R.	Passman
Ashmore	Fountain	Pelly
Ayres	Frelinghuysen	Poff
Bates	Fuqua	Pool
Battin	Gathings	Quile
Beckworth	Gettys	Quillen
Belcher	Goodell	Reid, Ill.
Bell	Green, Oreg.	Reifel
Bennett	Gross	Reinecke
Berry	Grover	Rhodes, Ariz.
Betts	Gubser	Rivers, S.C.
Bow	Gurney	Roberts
Brock	Hagan, Ga.	Robison
Broyhill, N.C.	Hagen, Calif.	Rogers, Fla.
Broyhill, Va.	Haley	Rogers, Tex.
Buchanan	Halleck	Roudebush
Burleson	Hansen, Idaho	Rumsfeld
Burton, Utah	Harris	Satterfield
Byrnes, Wis.	Hays	Schneebell
Cabell	Henderson	Scott
Cahill	Herlong	Selden
Callaway	Hicks	Shriver
Carter	Hosmer	Sikes
Cederberg	Hull	Skubitz
Chamberlain	Hutchinson	Smith, Calif.
Chelf	Ichord	Smith, N.Y.
Clancy	Jarman	Smith, Va.
Clausen, Don H.	Jennings	Springer
Clawson, Del	Johnson, Pa.	Stanton
Cleveland	Jonas	Stephens
Collier	Keith	Talcott
Colmer	King, N.Y.	Taylor
Conable	Kornegay	Teague, Calif.
Cooley	Laird	Teague, Tex.
Cramer	Langen	Thomson, Wis.
Cunningham	Latta	Tuck
Curtin	Lennon	Tuten
Curtis	Lipscomb	Utt
Dague	Long, La.	Waggonner
Davis, Ga.	McCulloch	Walker, Miss.
Davis, Wis.	McEwen	Watkins
Devine	McMillan	Watson
Dickinson	MacGregor	Whalley
Dole	Mailliard	White, Idaho
Dorn	Marsh	Whitener
Dowdy	Martin, Nebr.	Whitten
Downing	Matthews	Widnall
Duncan, Oreg.	Michel	Williams
Duncan, Tenn.	Minshall	Wilson, Bob
Edwards, Ala.	Mize	Wyatt
Erlenborn	Moore	Wylder
	Morse	Younger
	Morton	

## NAYS—203

Adams	Bingham	Burke
Addabbo	Blatnik	Burton, Calif.
Albert	Boggs	Byrne, Pa.
Anderson, Tenn.	Boland	Callan
Annunzio	Bolling	Carey
Baldwin	Brademas	Clark
Bandstra	Brooks	Clevenger
Barrett	Broomfield	Cohelan
	Brown, Calif.	Conte

Corbett	Jacobs	Pucinski
Corman	Joelson	Purcell
Craley	Johnson, Calif.	Race
Daniels	Jones, Ala.	Randall
Dawson	Karsten	Redlin
de la Garza	Karth	Reld, N.Y.
Delaney	Kastenmeier	Resnick
Dent	Kee	Reuss
Denton	King, Calif.	Rhodes, Pa.
Diggs	King, Utah	Rivers, Alaska
Dingell	Kirwan	Rodino
Donohue	Kluczynski	Rogers, Colo.
Dow	Krebs	Ronan
Dulski	Kunkel	Roncalio
Dwyer	Landrum	Rooney, N.Y.
Dyal	Long, Md.	Rooney, Pa.
Edmondson	Love	Roosevelt
Edwards, Calif.	McCarthy	Rosenthal
Ellsworth	McDade	Rostenkowski
Evans, Colo.	McDowell	Roush
Fallon	McFall	Roybal
Farbstein	McGrath	St Germain
Fascell	McVicker	Saylor
Feighan	Macdonald	Scheuer
Fino	Machen	Schisler
Flood	Mackay	Schmidhauser
Fogarty	Mackie	Schweiker
Foley	Madden	Secrest
Ford, William D.	Mahon	Senner
Fraser	Mathias	Shipley
Friedel	Matsunaga	Sickles
Fulton, Pa.	Meeds	Slack
Fulton, Tenn.	Minish	Smith, Iowa
Garmatz	Mink	Stafford
Gialmo	Moeller	Staggers
Gibbons	Monagan	Staibbaum
Gilbert	Morgan	Stratton
Gilligan	Morris	Sullivan
Gonzalez	Morrison	Sweeney
Grabowski	Murphy, Ill.	Tenzen
Gray	Murphy, N.Y.	Thompson, N.J.
Green, Pa.	Nedzi	Todd
Griegg	Nix	Trimble
Grider	O'Brien	Tunney
Halpern	O'Hara, Ill.	Tupper
Hamilton	O'Hara, Mich.	Udall
Hanley	O'Konski	Ullman
Hanna	Olsen, Mont.	Van Deerlin
Hansen, Iowa	Olson, Minn.	Vanik
Harsha	O'Neill, Mass.	Vigorito
Hathaway	Ottenger	Vivian
Hawkins	Patman	Walker, N. Mex.
Hechler	Patten	White, Tex.
Hollifield	Pepper	Willis
Horton	Perkins	Wolff
Howard	Philbin	Yates
Hungate	Pickle	Young
Huot	Pike	Zablocki
Irwin	Powell	
	Price	

## NOT VOTING—56

Adair	Griffin	Mills
Andrews, George W.	Griffiths	Moorhead
Ashbrook	Hansen, Wash.	Moss
Ashley	Hardy	Multer
Aspinall	Harvey, Ind.	Pirnie
Baring	Harvey, Mich.	Poage
Bolton	Hébert	Ryan
Bonner	Helstoski	St. Onge
Bray	Holland	Sisk
Casey	Johnson, Okla.	Steed
Celler	Jones, Mo.	Stubblefield
Conyers	Kelly	Thomas
Culver	Keogh	Thompson, Tex.
Daddario	Leggett	Toll
Derwinski	Lindsay	Weltner
Farnsley	McClory	Wilson,
Farnum	Martin, Ala.	Charles H.
	Martin, Mass.	Wright
	May	
	Miller	

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. FRASER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. McMILLAN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## TO AMEND THE BANK HOLDING ACT OF 1956

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of clause 23, rule 11, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 499) providing for the consideration of the bill



(H.R. 7371) to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, which has been pending before the Committee on Rules for more than 21 calendar days without being reported by said committee.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7371) to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed four hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to finish my statement, but I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is a rule making in order a legislative bill. Under the 21-day rule, and under the normal rules, there is 1 hour of debate on a resolution, equally divided between the majority and the minority. Is there any rule that does away with that procedure?

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, may I say for the benefit of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], that I have already agreed with the minority that they will be yielded 30 minutes for purposes of debate with the hope, of course, that if possible, this time will be shortened. I do not expect to use that much time myself.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Is it the intention of the gentleman from Texas to yield 30 minutes to the minority, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BROCK]?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes. He represents the minority and it is my intention to yield to him 30 minutes for debate purposes, with the understanding that he will shorten it, if it can be done.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is not a new bill. It is a bill involving the Du Pont Co. in Florida. This resolution provides for 4 hours of general debate. The debate will be confined to the bill. Therefore, it is necessary to debate the merits of the bill at this time, because we will have 4 hours of general debate, one-half of which will be in charge of the chair-

man of the committee and one-half in charge of the ranking minority member for debate purposes. We will have plenty of time to debate the bill when it comes up. It will be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union as bills are generally considered under the 5-minute rule and after that there will be a motion to recommit, if one desires to make the motion, with or without instructions.

Of course, it is just the general rule that is granted by the Committee on Rules normally. In this case the bill was reported on June 21, 1965, unanimously by the subcommittee of 12 members of the Committee on Banking and Currency and by a vote of 21-4 in favor of the bill by the full committee.

Mr. Speaker, we waited 42 days after we had filed the bill and the report with the Rules Committee chairman and then I wrote the Rules Committee chairman and we were just as courteous as it is possible to be and I was just as humble as a Member can be in asking for consideration of a rule for this particular bill. Well, I did not hear from the chairman at all or in any way. So after 42 days, I filed a resolution—in other words, a rule for the consideration of the committee and then after 21 days elapsed, which it has, we have the privilege under the rules of the House, the regular rules, of bringing this resolution up for consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that there should be any real objection to this procedure. It is the regular way.

We did not try to stop hearings on this bill. We had hearings during the 88th Congress, and during the last session of Congress we had several days of hearings on a similar measure. We had heard every witness who wanted to be heard for or against the bill. Again this year we had hearings for a period of several days and heard every witness that wanted to be heard before our committee, for or against the bill.

So, Mr. Speaker, it has been thoroughly considered and I hope that this resolution will be adopted. Really, I do not believe there should be any objection to it because the merits will be voted on and discussed when the bill comes up in the regular way after the adoption of the resolution.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the only agency of our Government that has to do with holding companies and this particular bill, is the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Board unanimously endorsed this bill and it has been endorsing this bill for a number of years. But now is the first time that we have had the privilege of considering this bill in this House.

I hope that the Members of the House will vote to consider it after the Committee on Banking and Currency has spent so much time and effort in order to get the facts and information to you so all could see exactly what it is all about.

Mr. Speaker, I trust the rule is adopted.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The Chair will count. [After counting.] Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 289]

Adair	Fulton, Tenn.	Miller
Anderson,	Gallagher	Mills
Tenn.	Goodell	Morrison
Andrews,	Griffin	Moss
George W.	Griffiths	Multer
Ashbrook	Hansen, Wash.	Pinnie
Aspinall	Hardy	Poage
Baring	Harvey, Ind.	Ryan
Bell	Harvey, Mich.	St. Onge
Bolton	Hébert	Sisk
Bonner	Helstoski	Smith, Calif.
Bray	Holland	Steed
Cameron	Johnson, Okla.	Thomas
Carey	Jones, Mo.	Thompson, Tex.
Casey	Kelly	Toll
Celler	Keogh	Weltner
Conyers	Lindsay	Williams
Culver	McClary	Wilson
Daddario	Maliliard	Charles H.
Derwinski	Martin, Ala.	Wright
Farnsley	Martin, Mass.	Young
Farnum	May	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). On this rollcall 372 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Without objection, further proceedings under the call will be dispensed with.

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The question was taken, and the Speaker pro tempore announced that ayes had it.

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point or order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred forty-two Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 243, nays 136, not voting 53, as follows:

[Roll No. 290]

YEAS—243

Adams	Byrne, Pa.	Edmondson
Addabbo	Cabell	Edwards, Calif.
Albert	Cahill	Evans, Colo.
Anderson, Ill.	Callan	Evins, Tenn.
Anderson,	Carey	Fallon
Tenn.	Clark	Farbstein
Andrews,	Cleveland	Fascell
N. Dak.	Clevenger	Feighan
Annuzio	Cohelan	Fino
Ashley	Conte	Flood
Baldwin	Corbett	Fogarty
Bandstra	Corman	Foley
Barrett	Craley	Ford
Beckworth	Daniels	William D.
Bennett	Davis, Ga.	Fraser
Bingham	Dawson	Frelinghuysen
Blatnik	de la Garza	Friedel
Boggs	Delaney	Fulton, Pa.
Boland	Dent	Fulton, Tenn.
Bolling	Denton	Garmatz
Brademas	Diggs	Gettys
Brooks	Dingell	Gialmo
Broomfield	Donohue	Gibbons
Brown, Calif.	Dow	Gilbert
Broyhill, N.C.	Dulski	Gilligan
Burke	Duncan, Oreg.	Gonzalez
Burleson	Dwyer	Grabowski
Burton, Calif.	Dyal	Gray

Green, Oreg.	Madden	Ronan
Green, Pa.	Mahon	Roncallo
Greigg	Mathias	Rooney, N.Y.
Grider	Matsunaga	Rooney, Pa.
Grover	Meeds	Roosevelt
Hagen, Calif.	Michel	Rosenthal
Halpern	Minish	Rostenkowski
Hamilton	Mink	Roush
Hanley	Moeller	Roybal
Hanna	Monagan	Rumsfeld
Hansen, Iowa	Moorhead	St Germain
Hansen, Wash.	Morgan	St. Onge
Harris	Morris	Saylor
Harsha	Morrison	Scheuer
Hathaway	Morton	Schisler
Hawkins	Mosher	Schmidhauser
Hays	Murphy, Ill.	Schweiker
Hechler	Murphy, N.Y.	Secrest
Hicks	Nedzi	Senner
Hollfield	Nix	Shipley
Horton	O'Brien	Sickles
Hosmer	O'Hara, Ill.	Slack
Howard	O'Hara, Mich.	Smith, Iowa
Hungate	O'Konski	Stafford
Huot	Olsen, Mont.	Staggers
Irwin	Olsen, Minn.	Stalbaum
Jacobs	O'Neill, Mass.	Stephens
Jarman	Ottinger	Stratton
Jennings	Patman	Sullivan
Joelson	Patten	Sweeney
Johnson, Calif.	Pelly	Taylor
Jones, Ala.	Pepper	Tenzer
Karsten	Perkins	Thompson, N.J.
Karth	Philbin	Todd
Kastenmeier	Pickle	Trimble
Kee	Pike	Tunney
King, Calif.	Powell	Tupper
King, Utah	Price	Udall
Kirwan	Pucinski	Ullman
Krebs	Purcell	Van Deerlin
Kunkel	Quie	Vanik
Landrum	Race	Vigorito
Long, Md.	Randall	Vivian
Love	Redlin	Walker, N. Mex.
McCarthy	Reid, N.Y.	Weltner
McDade	Resnick	White, Idaho
McDowell	Reuss	White, Tex.
McFall	Rhodes, Pa.	Widnall
McGrath	Rivers, Alaska	Willis
McVicker	Roberts	Wolff
Macdonald	Robison	Wright
Machen	Rodino	Wyder
Mackay	Rogers, Colo.	Yates
Mackie	Rogers, Fla.	Zablocki

## NAYS—136

Abbott	Erlenborn	Natcher
Abernethy	Everett	Nelsen
Andrews,	Findley	O'Neal, Ga.
Glenn	Fisher	Passman
Arends	Flynt	Poff
Ashmore	Ford, Gerald R.	Pool
Ayres	Fountain	Quillen
Bates	Fuqua	Reid, Ill.
Battin	Gathings	Reifel
Belcher	Goodell	Reinecke
Bell	Gross	Rhodes, Ariz.
Berry	Gubser	Rivers, S.C.
Betts	Gurney	Rogers, Tex.
Bow	Hagan, Ga.	Roudebush
Brock	Haley	Satterfield
Broyhill, Va.	Hall	Schneebell
Buchanan	Halleck	Scott
Burton, Utah	Hansen, Idaho	Selden
Byrnes, Wis.	Henderson	Shriver
Callaway	Herlong	Sikes
Carter	Hull	Skubitz
Cederberg	Hutchinson	Smith, Calif.
Chamberlain	Ichord	Smith, N.Y.
Chelf	Johnson, Pa.	Smith, Va.
Clancy	Jonas	Springer
Clausen,	Keith	Stanton
Don H.	King, N.Y.	Stubblefield
Clawson, Del.	Kornegay	Talcott
Collier	Laird	Teague, Calif.
Colmer	Langen	Teague, Tex.
Conable	Latta	Thomson, Wis.
Cooley	Lennon	Tuck
Cramer	Lipscomb	Tuten
Curtin	Long, La.	Utt
Curtis	McCulloch	Waggonner
Dague	McEwen	Walker, Miss.
Davis, Wis.	McMillan	Watkins
Devine	MacGregor	Watson
Dickinson	Mailliard	Watts
Dole	Marsh	Whalley
Dorn	Martin, Nebr.	Whitener
Dowdy	Matthews	Whitten
Downing	Minshall	Williams
Duncan, Tenn.	Mize	Wilson, Bob
Edwards, Ala.	Moore	Wyatt
Ellsworth	Murray	Younger

## NOT VOTING—53

Adair	Gallagher	May
Andrews,	Griffin	Miller
George W.	Griffiths	Mills
Ashbrook	Hardy	Morse
Aspinall	Harvey, Ind.	Moss
Baring	Harvey, Mich.	Multer
Bolton	Hébert	Pirnie
Bonner	Helstoski	Poage
Bray	Holland	Ryan
Cameron	Johnson, Okla.	Sisk
Casey	Jones, Mo.	Steed
Celler	Kelly	Thomas
Conyers	Keogh	Thompson, Tex.
Culver	Kluczynski	Toll
Cunningham	Leggett	Wilson,
Daddario	Lindsay	Charles H.
Derwinski	McClory	Young
Farnley	Martin, Ala.	
Farnum	Martin, Mass.	

So the motion was agreed to.  
Mr. TUTEN and Mr. DOLE changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. BURLESON, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Texas yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow the Committee on House Administration may be permitted to sit during general debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

## PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7371, TO AMEND THE BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1956

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the minority to use some time.

Mr. BROCK. Has the gentleman yielded me a specific amount of time?

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a long day and I know we are all tired, so I rise with some reluctance to address myself to this bill. However, I do want to make a couple of points on the rule.

I am opposed to it for two basic reasons: First of all, I do not understand the need for haste in the consideration of this legislation. Second, I do not believe that this is the proper way for this body to legislate.

I find it rather ironic to note that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency has before the House today three resolutions to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of legislation. I recall the gentleman from Texas was one of us who voted against the adoption of the 21-day rule last January. Also it is very curious that he is now championing the cause of expediency and asking the House to act with speed and dispatch in view of the fact that our committee has been considering another bill, the bank merger

bill, for 5 weeks, a bill which passed the other body without a single dissenting vote. Five weeks, I might note, is more time than has been devoted by our committee to all of the following bills—housing, International Monetary Fund, the gold reserve requirement, coinage, permission to grant the commercial right to banks to deal with revenue bonds.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROCK. I yield to the chairman.

Mr. PATMAN. I think the gentleman is mistaken in his statement that I voted against the 21-day rule.

Mr. BROCK. If I am, I apologize. I thought that was the fact of the matter.

I think it is also somewhat ironic that after just having voted on a piece of civil rights legislation, most of us received today a letter from the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary asking us to oppose this rule on the grounds that it is single-purpose and class type legislation. Why is haste required? For 7 years the Federal Reserve Board has been coming before our committee with a request to remove all exemptions, not just one.

Mr. POOL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROCK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. POOL. What religious organizations are affected by this amendment to the Banking Holding Company Act? I have been trying to figure out from this report what it affects and what organizations it affects.

Mr. BROCK. To my knowledge, the only organization affected by this statement to the Bank Holding Company Act is the du Pont charitable foundation for crippled children.

Mr. POOL. They have this in the report:

During the hearings it was attempted to ascertain what organizations would be brought under the broadened bill, but your committee was unable to develop this information.

I want to know what it does cover. Does it cover Catholics, Baptists, Methodist, Masons, Knights of Columbus. I have never seen anything like it.

Mr. BROCK. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

The committee in its wisdom was not able to find out, either.

Mr. POOL. This is a single-shot piece of legislation aimed at one man down in Florida who is the trustee for the Du Pont estate. That is what it is. Is that right?

Mr. BROCK. That is the essence of my objection to the rule.

Mr. POOL. It should be on the private bill calendar instead of here on the 21-day rule. Do you not think so?

Mr. BROCK. I agree that we should broaden the bill to increase the coverage and remove all exemptions. That is the purpose of my remarks. The Federal Reserve Board for 7 years has been requesting us to remove all exemptions from the Bank Holding Company Act. They sent 25 specific recommendations to our committee. Yet we vote out a bill,



and bring it up under the 21-day rule, which affects only one corporation. In committee in executive session I offered an amendment which would have removed all other exemptions. It was opposed on the grounds that we had not had adequate testimony on other exemptions.

The fact of the matter is that we have had substantial testimony on these other exemptions. We had, if I recall correctly, at least two members of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors testify to the effect that they had consistently requested the committee to remove other exemptions.

Secondly, I question whether this bill represents a proper legislative approach for the House of Representatives. The chairman said in his initial remarks that this is a bill involving only the Du Pont estate and that is the nub of it. That is the one company affected. In the committee report the gentleman from Texas referred to, we were unable to find—that is, the committee was unable to find—any other company or organization affected by this bill. The Federal Reserve Board was asked if they could ascertain whether any other charitable organization was affected and they said they could not.

We do not consider in this bill any other area of exemption, although we have numerous other areas; agricultural cooperatives, labor unions, other banks and holding companies. The problem is that if we legislate in this body by considering those bills which affect only single areas which have achieved some degree of public attention, when there are other areas of concern, then it is literally impossible for a committee to engender support in attacking those other areas of concern. After we have taken the public heat off by passing one bill taking away the exemption from the one company which happens to have the press or some particular special interest group on its back, possibilities for further legislation in the field become slim or nonexistent.

I hope the House will defeat this rule, not because I do not think we should remove the exemption; this is a very debatable point. I personally think we should remove all exemptions from this act. We should insist that the committee, acting in full responsibility and in full knowledge of the facts, give full hearings to removing all exemptions. Then we can bring before this body legislation which is not class legislation, which is not punitive, but which is all inclusive in its scope and application to all organizations under the Bank Holding Company Act.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROCK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOSMER. Would this bill be subject to a point of order on the ground that it is equivalent to a bill of attainder.

Mr. BROCK. The gentleman is asking the wrong gentleman; I do not know.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL].

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, sometime between now and sunrise I hope we get down this list to the Federal salary bill which is one of the seven resolutions on the calendar today. I doubt that there are very many Members on the other side of the aisle who have not written glowing letters in the last month to the Federal employee organizations telling them how much you love them, what great friends of theirs you are. But you are picking a fine way to show it here tonight. I also doubt that there are very many on the other side of the Chamber who have not demanded an early adjournment of Congress. If this strategy tonight succeeds, and I do not think it will, you will either delay adjournment by 2 weeks or you will defeat the 1965 salary bill.

I am really intrigued with the new look in the Grand Old Party. It takes brilliant generalship, in my judgment, to revive the old coalition in the attempt to prevent consideration of a civil rights bill which two-thirds of the House said earlier tonight ought to be debated and voted upon. I think it takes brilliant strategy to defeat a pay bill for 2½ million Federal employees in order to prove you love the Du Pont family.

Somebody has pointed out that the GOP controlled the House of Representatives twice in 34 years. Tonight I can understand a little better why.

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOSMER].

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the gentleman from Arizona, and it is this. Who was it, his side of the aisle or ours, that decided on the order in which these bills were to be presented? If it was his side, why did they not bring up the pay bill as the first bill?

Mr. UDALL. If the gentleman will yield, I would say that the leadership decides the order in which resolutions are brought up. My friend, the gentleman from California, surely believes with me that the House ought to be able to work its will. If any of these 21-day resolutions are bad, then they ought to be voted down. Let us vote them either up or down. However, we stalled for about 6 hours on the resolution providing for the consideration of the FEPC bill before it was adopted by a margin of more than two-thirds of the Members voting. If the pay bill is defeated or delayed, I think the responsibility will be quite clear.

Mr. HOSMER. I do not believe it is either fair or logical to equate the parliamentary procedures that have been conducted here today with any substantive position relative to the pay bill. These are separate matters entirely and the gentleman knows it. I want to vote for that bill just as much as he does.

Mr. UDALL. If the gentleman will yield further, I am concerned with the Federal employees' salary bill on which we have worked long and hard and it is a good bill. It either ought to be voted up or down. I cannot help but notice who prevented a vote on that bill.

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield just this time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I believe the House of Representatives is interested in fair play in all of the legislation which it enacts.

It has been pointed out, and I reiterate the fact that this is punitive legislation, designed and pointed at one organization. This is not fair play.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Federal Reserve Board has for the past 7 years sent 25 recommendations to the Congress each year intended to eliminate imperfections in the Bank Holding Company Act. These recommendations would do away with all exemptions, not just one, not just the Du Pont exemption. These recommendations would do away with all exemptions. But they have been ignored.

Mr. Speaker, I find it difficult to understand why those recommendations were ignored through all the years and why we have a bill before us at this time pointed just at the Du Pont organization.

Mr. Speaker, I carry no brief for the Du Ponts. I do appreciate the fact that they have industry located in the congressional district which it is my honor to represent. That industry provides good jobs for the people. It is a sound industry. So I do not apologize for being against legislation that is pointed only at that one organization, and which ignores and perpetuates all other exemptions.

A little later, at the appropriate time, Mr. Speaker, I believe my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT], will offer an amendment which would bring all exempted organizations under this act in the manner which the Federal Reserve Board has recommended. It would treat everyone equally. This is fair play. I am going to vote for the gentleman's amendment. But I do believe the bill as it is now written is bad legislation. Both the rule and the bill should be defeated.

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT].

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak briefly on this act, because it does affect a concern which has very substantial headquarters in the district which I represent.

Mr. Speaker, I have made a thorough study of this legislation and I attended many of the hearings held thereon. I have come to the conclusion that this bill is an improvement over the law as the law now exists. It would be a much better bill if very substantial amendments were added to the bill.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps it would be a little in point to say something about what this bill proposes to do. For many years the banking laws of our country have said that a bank cannot also operate a nonbanking business at the same time, for various good reasons. One good reason is that perhaps that nonbanking business might slip a little here and there once in while and there might be a tendency on the part of the bank to

bail out that particular concern against the interests of the general public and to some extent of the depositors of that bank. That has been the law for quite some time.

Mr. Speaker, in 1956 a law was passed saying that even banking holding companies, concerns that owned and held banks—provided that there were two banks involved—would be prevented from indulging in a nonbanking business. But when that bill went from the House of Representatives to the other body and came back, it came back with very substantial exemptions. These exemptions included churches, they included labor unions, they included a good number of other concerns, including testamentary trusts.

Mr. Speaker, I personally think that the Du Pont concern, a testamentary trust, is a wonderful concern, providing great charitable benefits for the citizens of our country. Primarily crippled children and aged are assisted.

As a matter of fact, as a fledgling lawyer in 1934, I helped to draft the papers involved in this \$500 million estate, including Mr. Du Pont's will.

Mr. PATMAN. I wanted to ask a question.

Mr. BENNETT. I do not want to answer it until I get through. If I get through I will be glad to answer. If I have made any mistakes I will be glad to be corrected. My time is limited. The gentleman has the floor, and he can ask me questions in his own time. I want to talk about this bill. I am trying to put this into perspective.

I came to the conclusion this bill was a good bill over the law as it now exists even though it may pick out only one concern. They cannot find any concern other than the Du Pont estate.

Let us realize that the Federal Reserve Board has repeatedly gone on record asking for all of these exemptions to be eliminated. Let us look at the paradox: a great big bank like Manufacturer's Trust with all of its numerous branches can be many times the size of the Du Pont concern and yet not be covered by the law or this bill at all, because it is one company with branches, not separate banks. There is no logic in such a legal situation. Labor unions are not covered either and there are other concerns not covered, such as churches and others. These exemptions were written in by the Senate in 1956 and passed by the House and became the law of our country. These exemptions should all be eliminated.

It would be an advantageous and a proper thing to eliminate the exemptions for testamentary trusts, such as the Du Pont trust. There is no reason why a testamentary trust owning banks should also own railroads when comparable banking concerns are prohibited from doing this. We should consider the fundamental idea established by law that a bank should not be allowed to run non-bank enterprises.

I intend at the proper time to offer an amendment to carry out all of the Fed-

eral Reserve Board suggestions on these exemptions. I will put it in the RECORD. It will be in the Appendix of today's RECORD. You can read these the amendments, which are to carry out the recommendations of the Federal Reserve Board. I will offer them at the proper time.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman is very fair in his statement, and I appreciate it personally. I believe he stated that this bill is an improvement over the present law.

Mr. BENNETT. Yes, that is true.

Mr. PATMAN. But even if the gentleman were unsuccessful in his efforts to get the bill amended, he would still vote for it?

Mr. BENNETT. Yes; Mr. Ball has taken this up with me and asked me about it. I have known Mr. Ball for most of my life. I said "You have been an example to me of great integrity, you have been an example of great independence; and I hope both of these things will be exemplified by my action on the floor as I intend to vote for the bill even if it is not amended."

Mr. PATMAN. May I make this comment, and this is the testimony of Mr. Balderson, vice chairman of the board under Mr. Martin? He made this statement when he testified on this bill:

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System favors enactment of H.R. 7371.

Mr. BENNETT. I am glad they agree with me.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman made one statement I do not understand. He referred to handling a trust under a subsidiary.

Mr. BENNETT. I think I said Manufacturer's Trust.

Mr. PATMAN. I believe that would be very unusual. I believe the gentleman made a mistake.

Mr. BENNETT. Maybe I do not know all about banking that the gentleman from Texas does. I know that in the State of Florida you are not allowed to have branch banks. The separate banks of the Florida National Bank chain are less than 40 I am sure. There are many single banks of larger size than the entire Du Pont chain in the United States and they are not covered by this bill because their business is done by numerous branches and not by separate banks. You see the great big buildings of the branches and the assets of the branches—they are all big. You think they, the branches, are big banks, but they are actually branches. I may have the wrong banking word. It is either "subsidiary" or "branch". There are certain banks of great size that have many branch banks and they are not covered. I know that to be the fact.

I know my bill would change this after my amendment is passed. If my amendment is passed, it will apply not only to a banking situation where there may be

two banks but to a bank which is one bank with branches.

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. TALCOTT] 5 minutes.

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for these few minutes to discuss a couple of points involved in this bill. I object to the rule and I object to the bill for a number of reasons. Some of them have already been discussed here.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] in his first statement said we are dealing in this bill only with the Du Pont Co. This should be reason enough for everyone to vote against the rule and to vote against the bill itself. This is punitive legislation and applies to only one company. This should be sufficient reason to vote against the rule and the bill at this time when we are supposedly considering general legislation.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TALCOTT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PATMAN. It only involves one company because only one company is exempted under the law. It should never have been exempted. They got special privileges. Since that one company got the exemption, this would remove that one company.

Mr. TALCOTT. Is that statement actually accurate, Mr. Chairman? There are many exemptions made under the bank holding company act—for religious organizations and fraternal organizations and unions and so on.

Mr. PATMAN. This has nothing to do with those other exemptions. We could not include them all in one bill.

Mr. TALCOTT. There are too many exemptions but they all could be included in one bill.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman had his day in court. I asked the gentleman to bring in any witnesses he wanted to and he never did produce any.

Mr. POOL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TALCOTT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. POOL. The committee report says that during the hearings they attempted to ascertain what organizations would be brought in under the broadened bill, but your committee was unable to develop this information. So they do not know.

Mr. TALCOTT. Well, that is true. As a matter of fact, the bill H.R. 7371 does not take into consideration fraternal organizations, religious organizations, unions, and a number of other similar organizations.

I requested of the Federal Reserve Board a list of all the trusts that might be involved in this bill. They were unable to supply me with the names of any trusts other than the Du Pont Co. which would be involved. I personally wrote to about 10 other trusts concerning this matter, asking if there would be some likelihood of their entity being included in H.R. 7371 and each wrote back and claimed that they would not



be included under this bill. So the fact is the bill is very carefully drawn to include only the Du Pont estate and this, of course, does make it very special legislation to which I think all of us should object. We can get around this very easily. The members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System have for a number of years suggested amendments to the Bank Holding Company Act and they have submitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency a list of 25 suggestions. We could take them and incorporate all of them and have a good bill. This was suggested in committee by a sizable number of members of the committee.

I would like to quote from a letter that most of us received today which was signed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. For many years the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] has been a champion of the 21-day rule. He is an eminent lawyer and is chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. This is what he wrote:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., September 10, 1965.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: On September 13, House Resolution 499 will be before the House requesting a rule on H.R. 7371, a bill ostensibly designed to do away with exemptions from the provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. We urge you to vote against the rule and the bill.

During the past 7 years, the Federal Reserve Board has sent the same 25 recommendations to the Congress designed to eliminate imperfections in the act. These recommendations would do away with all exemptions to the act, yet H.R. 7371 affects only one legal entity in the United States, the Alfred I. du Pont Estate in Jacksonville, Fla. During the course of the hearings, the statements which were submitted in support of H.R. 7371 demonstrated that the bill was not an effort made in good faith to plug the holes in the Bank Holding Company Act, but rather that the bill was aimed squarely at the du Pont estate for reasons which have little to do with the original purpose of the act.

The bill is single-purpose, punitive legislation affecting one legal entity only—exactly the type of legislation our forefathers fled from in the old country, which led to the creation of the United States and the establishment of this House. If the Bank Holding Company Act is imperfect, let us hold hearings on the act in its entirety and eliminate any and all exemptions. Any modification through patchwork and single-purpose legislation will only serve to discriminate unjustly.

We urge you to vote against the rule, and if granted, to vote against the passage of H.R. 7371.

EMANUEL CELLER,  
Member of Congress.  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,  
Member of Congress.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TALCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. FEIGHAN. When the gentleman refers to "we," to whom does he refer?

Mr. TALCOTT. The gentleman has asked to whom I referred, when I read from the letter, as "we." I said at the end of my statement that the letter was from

EMANUEL CELLER, Member of Congress, and ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Member of Congress. That is a great combination.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HANNA. I thank the chairman for yielding.

I have sat here with some real satisfaction hearing that the gentleman would like to go further than we are going. It appears to me that whenever one is against what is taking place, there are two courses he can take. He can either say, "You should not be doing it at all" or, "I do not like what you are doing, for you are not going far enough."

In order to get the record straight as to what we are doing we must realize that we have a bill which merely provides that the law of the United States is that if one owns a bank and he is in the banking business, whether there are a great many branches or there are not a great many branches has nothing to do with the Bank Holding Act. Whether you have a lot of banks or whether you have one branch, one bank with a lot of branches, has nothing to do with it. You can be in the banking business, but you cannot be in other businesses. That is what the Bank Holding Act provides.

There was an exemption for testamentary trusts.

Gentlemen, you have been around this House for a long time; both Members on this side and many of you on the other side. How do amendments get into bills? Do you go in with a blanket amendment? Do you think all the people who were not covered by the bill have come in under one blanket amendment conceived at one fell swoop? Do you suppose that the labor leaders have cozened up to the people in the du Pont Trust and said, "Fellows, let's get together and get out of that bill?" You can bet your bottom dollar that that did not happen. They got out on their own. Du Pont got out as a testamentary trust. You can be sure the fingerprints of the du Pont Co. were carefully kept off the amendment on the testamentary trust. But they single shot it. We are not trying to put their fingerprints on the bill now. They tried to single shot it; we are trying to single shot it.

It seems to me that the question of whether you should or should not take out such a provision in one fell swoop places it in the position of the fellow who came up and said to another, "How is your wife?" The second fellow said, "Compared to whom?"

The answer to the question will be somewhat different. Compared to whom?

The question that is asked here is whether a testamentary trust should be included in the Bank Holding Act. We are merely saying, "Yes. You single shot it to get included out. We will have to single shot to include you in."

That is what this bill does. With all the hearings that were conducted and all the testimony that was taken on the question, that is all that came out of it: "You were included out by an initiated

amendment which was a single shot. You will by this bill be covered by the national law by this bill which is a single shot.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the issue before us is whether the resolution providing for debate on the bill should be adopted.

First, I wish to commend the gentleman from Texas for his fairness in following the precedent of the Rules Committee when they present a rule before the House in yielding half the time available to the minority side. That was the problem involved in connection with the previous resolution for considering the FEPC bill. There was no opportunity for the House to consider the merits of the question as to whether the rule should be adopted. In my judgment, the question whether a rule should be adopted—and I think in the judgment of most of the Members—depends on whether or not the committee that has considered the bill has indeed considered it, has printed hearings available, and has a written committee report.

I finally got a copy of the committee report. There were only about five committee reports available on our side at the Clerk's desk. The document room is closed, and has been closed for several hours.

I tried to determine whether committee hearings were available. I understand there were committee hearings, but they are not available here in the Chamber because the committee room is closed.

In order to intelligently debate the issues—and we have been hearing about some of them, as to whether this matter has been properly prepared so that the House can consider it—we need such documents.

The issue, as I see it, has been pointed up by the very brief debate on the substantive matters. The conclusion is that this is not ready for debate at this time.

Let me point out the difference between matters which come before us from the Rules Committee and matters which come before us under the 21-day rule. Before the Rules Committee those of us who are not on the committees involved are given an opportunity, if we choose, to appear, and to say whether we have been heard or whether people we know should have been heard or have not been heard. We are given an opportunity to express our views before the Rules Committee as to whether the matter is ready and timely for debate.

Where can any of us be heard under the procedures of the 21-day rule? I submit that the 21-day rule is an extraordinary remedy. If it is to be used, it should be used only if the Rules Committee has not provided an adequate forum for those who would like a bill reported and for those who disagree as to whether the bill should be before the House, so that they can be heard.

I believe the time we are spending on each one of these resolutions providing the procedures for debating these various bills should be spent to some degree in pointing out wherein the Rules Committee has failed, if at all. Perhaps the committee has failed on some of these particular bills.

I do not know why this bill could not have gotten a regular rule, if the House leadership had been interested, or if anyone had wanted to bring it up. I understand it was not even brought up before the Rules Committee.

I would assume, on something of this nature, although there is some controversy involved, the controversy might have been resolved.

I certainly do understand why the previous matter which was brought up under the 21-day rule might not have been ready for consideration. Anyone who cared to read the committee report could read the minority views, for example, of the gentleman from Nebraska, Congressman DAVE MARTIN, which pertain to the procedures followed by the committee, as to whether the matter was ready for floor debate and the timeliness of bringing the matter before the House.

This matter should have been discussed. The majority could have worked its will. I am sure it would have.

We all saw the manner in which the gentleman from New York, the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, said to the minority leader [Mr. FORD], "I will yield you 10 times the amount of time I am going to use, and I am going to use 30 seconds." That was done, instead of the procedure which the gentleman from Texas used. Again I commend the gentleman from Texas for immediately yielding half of the time allotted to him to those on the other side who have points they wished to make, a total of 30 minutes.

Let me make one correction in explanation of a difference of opinion between the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BROCK] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] on the vote on the 21-day rule. The gentleman from Texas pointed out that his vote was on the previous question. There was no record vote on the 21-day rule itself. That technically is correct, and I believe it explains the confusion.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. PATMAN. I suggest to the gentleman that the bill was reported on June 21, 1965. I asked for a rule. I wrote Judge SMITH, the chairman of the committee, in just as courteous a way as I possibly could and in just as humble a way as I could asking him for consideration of a rule. That was June 21, 1965. We did not hear from him at all. We never heard a word from him. Every week the staff would call, and would be informed that the chairman was still considering it and had not scheduled anything on it. We waited 42 days, not 21, and filed the resolution. Then, 21 days after that, which is today,

we were privileged to bring it up. Do you not think that was plenty of time to give the Committee on Rules?

Mr. CURTIS. I do not want to yield further, because I want to comment on that.

This is the type of discussion I would have expected on the floor of the House during the consideration of a rule under the 21-day rule. This would permit members of the Committee on Rules to respond so that those of us in the House who are neither on the Banking and Currency Committee nor the Committee on Rules could vote on this with intelligence. I hope we will vote down this rule and consider this in an orderly fashion at the proper time of day.

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I would like to echo the remarks of the gentleman from Missouri in thanking the chairman of the committee for his generosity in yielding time, allowing those of us who do have a concern with this rule and this bill to speak our minds. Regardless of the feelings of the gentleman from California as to our particular motivations, I point out that the Federal Reserve Board has requested that all exemptions be removed. I personally have introduced a bill to that effect. I think we are sincere in requesting that the committee give full consideration to the entire scope of the Bank Holding Company Act. This is the reason why we object to this bill. It is a valid reason, I think, and we request you vote against the rule.

Mr. TODD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROCK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TODD. May I ask one question? If we vote for the rule affirmatively, you can submit your amendments to the final bill, can you not?

Mr. BROCK. The gentleman knows full well the arguments which will be made against the amendment on the floor. That is the reason why we would like to have the amendment considered in committee as properly as possible.

Mr. TODD. I thank the gentleman. However, we can consider the amendments on the floor.

Mr. BROCK. We could, and I think we shall. The Bennett amendment will be offered and I will support it.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to discuss what Mr. BROCK, the gentleman from Tennessee, just suggested, namely, that this should be considered in the committee. I do not believe any committee ever acted more fairly in every possible way in the consideration of a bill than we acted in the consideration of this bill. We had every witness that wanted to be heard brought before the committee. The gentleman from California [Mr. TALCOTT] said, "Can we not find somebody who will be involved in this bill?" That is the language written in the report. We asked Mr. TALCOTT to find somebody. That was all right. We never necessarily know who is involved in bills.

You make the law as it should be in order to treat everyone fairly and equally. That is what we were trying to do.

We considered every amendment which was suggested. The gentleman from California offered amendments. The gentleman from Tennessee offered amendments. Amendments were offered I think by every minority Member and some majority Members. We considered every one of them. Debate was not cut off on a single one. Each amendment was fully and thoroughly discussed. Then there was a vote. Out of 12 members of the subcommittee it was a unanimous vote for this bill—a unanimous vote. Eight Democrats and four Republicans. Then we came before the full committee and after full discussion, going into the hearings, with the printed hearings available, contrary to the remark made by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, we acted on it. We did have full hearings on this bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CURTIS. I did not say that. I said they were not here on the floor.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman knew that this bill was coming up. He could have gotten the hearings or the reports last Friday or last Thursday or any time last week. They were available. Just because they are not available tonight does not mean that they have not been available. They are available.

The Federal Reserve Board endorsed this bill unanimously. These other matters can be brought up at any time that anybody wants to bring them up. There are other bills pending on this subject before your committee. We will consider these bills. However, I was thinking of my dear friends on the Republican side. This is one time they could create for themselves a new image, just a little better image. You know, I feel saddened over the situation. I believe in a two-party system. I think we ought to have competition among the parties and have real competition.

Then we could have better laws, they would be better discussed and more fully discussed and people would be better informed. But when our permanent minority party—and we have to call them the permanent minority party, because they have not been in the majority long enough to be anything else except a permanent minority party, and they continue to make themselves the permanent minority party—I want to urge them to change that image, and start tonight by voting for a bill in the interests of the people, like this bill. Quit that old trickle-down theory that you have in your mind; quit that business; it does not belong here—such as this high-interest deal that the Republicans always put out every week, every day—high interest, high interest—and tight money.

Why, it would wreck this country to do what the Republicans are advocating. I hope they change that image a little bit



and make a start by voting for a bill like this.

Do you know what interest it is costing the country today, or what it would be costing today if Mr. Eisenhower had not permitted them to raise interest rates higher than they were in 1953, on January 20, when he came into office? If he had just kept them exactly where they had been during the Truman time and the Roosevelt time—when they were sufficiently high and adequate? Government bonds for over 12 years stayed at 2½-percent interest, did not go up, did not go down. They stayed there in the public interest.

They went up a little bit before 1953, but very little, and for obvious reasons. If Mr. Eisenhower had held that line we would not be paying almost \$12 billion a year interest on the national debt today. We would only be paying \$6 billion interest on the national debt today. That is something you can take your pen and paper and figure out for yourself, exactly how much that high-interest policy is costing the American taxpayers.

Today the people who pay interest in this country are paying not \$30 or \$40 billion a year, but over \$75 billion a year. That is just interest, just interest on the national debt and other debts. It is entirely too much. I wish our Republican friends would quit thinking so much about high interest and tight money and help us get back on the track with reasonable rates of interest, and have more money for the good things in life that the American people need.

This very committee that we are talking about now, the Committee on Domestic Finance of the Banking and Currency Committee, had hearings over a long period of time about high interest by one concern that has been bilking—and I use the word bilking—the young, drafted servicemen in this country and charging them up to 65 percent and 100 percent interest, having them sign notes and contracts in blank and everything else.

Read the hearings. Money is going to a few people like that, just as it is in this estate down in Florida, with the estate getting millions of dollars a year. That is the difference, with that money going in at the top, being poured in at the top, and little if any trickling to the bottom.

The excise tax reduction is a good example. That is a perfect case. It proves the point, and I hope the gentleman from Michigan will listen to this and stay on his feet because I want him to hear it.

You know, it is the first time that excise taxes have been decreased in such a substantial way, and as a result the taxpayers paid more money into the Treasury. Why was that?

It is because the people at the bottom, the low-income groups and the poverty stricken people, the money they get they spend it right quick and it goes up.

Mr. Speaker, money travels 30, 40, 50, 100 times back and forth during the year.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. Not right now. Just wait a minute and then I will yield to the gentleman.

In most cases before the year is over the Government has actually gotten its money back. That was proven in the excise tax case. That is percolating up. But when you start to percolate down like the situation is in this Du Pont case in Florida, giving them millions of tax-exempt money every year, it does not go down. It does not percolate down. There is no velocity to the money that is poured in at the top.

So, Mr. Speaker, this is a percolating-up deal where everyone is being helped.

If you dissolve this empire and take the railroads and the banks and separate them and take all of the big businesses they own and separate them and give other people an opportunity and compel them to obey the law just like everyone else is compelled to obey the law, we will all be helped by it.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I am now glad to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] has been conducting a somewhat effective filibuster against the consideration of the Government employees' pay bill.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman does not really make that as a serious statement?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Yes; I most certainly do.

Mr. PATMAN. If we talk 10 minutes, you say it is a filibuster. If you take 6 hours, it is no filibuster.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Let me just make this comment. The gentleman said that the interest rate on the national debt increased under the Republicans during the Eisenhower administration. The facts are that since this Democratic administration has taken over, going back to January 1961, there has been better than a \$2 billion per year increase in the total amount of interest paid on the national debt over that which was paid during the Eisenhower administration. We are now paying about \$11 billion a year—\$11 billion a year—in interest payments on the national debt. If I recall correctly under the Eisenhower administration in its last year there was an interest payment on the national debt of \$9 billion per year.

May I say one other thing?

Mr. PATMAN. No—I can document the figures which I have used.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. The gentleman from Texas indicated there had been a rather level rate of interest during the Truman administration. He has inferred the same condition during the Kennedy-Johnson administration. But while we have had those so-called low and level interest payments, during the Truman administration we had the most substantial increase in the cost of living. Again under this administration we are experiencing a very substantial increase in the cost of living rate.

This administration and the Truman administration have been the most inflationary administrations in the history of the United States, at least during modern times. Then and now the American people are suffering from the inflationary policies of the Democratic administration.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield further. I am going to answer the gentleman.

The level periods of time which I talked about, I can document them.

I wish the gentleman would stand up. I like to see him on his feet.

I will take the period from June 30, 1939, to June 30, 1951. That was 12 years. That is when Mr. Roosevelt had a Federal Reserve Board that was looking after the interests of the people of the country and not just the banks. And, you know, they kept the interest rates at 2½ percent. Never during that time was the interest rate on long-term Government bonds above that rate, and not one time did any person have to sell his bonds at a loss. They were always sold at par and accrued interest. That represented a period of 12 years.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let us take a look at that 12 years. During that time we have the longest soup lines in history. We had 12 million to 15 million people unemployed. Part of that time people were losing their homes and shotguns were used against the sheriff to keep him from selling homes at forced sale. They could not buy automobiles and appliances. Their money was piled back in the bank representing the greatest potential inflationary specter that any civilized country on earth ever had for a part of that time.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. No. I listened to you fellows and I yielded you the time. A part of that time we were shooting away a quarter of a billion dollars a day on the battlefields. During that 12 years—there never was a rougher 12 years—bad, good, inflationary, deflationary, depression, and hard times.

The Federal Reserve Board kept the interest rates on long-term bonds at exactly 2.5 percent. Nobody had to sell their bonds below par. You can do that at any time. Allowing interest rates to rise hurts the poor man; it is against the poverty drive; it is creating poverty as a matter of fact. They tell you you ought to have high interest to stop inflation but this has never worked. Whenever you have that kind of remedy it is like putting out a fire with gasoline.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I have enjoyed the friendship of the gentleman from Texas for many years. I heard him make this same speech quite frequently. Maybe I can get it to use myself.

Mr. PATMAN. I wish you would. I wish your party had paid attention to it.

Mr. ARENDS. A few years ago there was another gentleman from out in the

Far West who was an expert on money. He came down here with charts time after time, and talked about the monetary system. After one of these speeches, or during one of these speeches, a gentleman punched me in the ribs and said "There is a gentleman in addition to the 11 who knows about this monetary system, because only 12 men are supposed to know anything about money." I suppose the gentleman is 1 of 12.

Mr. PATMAN. There are people who are for high interest and the trickle-down theory who submit views like that. The truth is you have practically ruined this country on high interest and tight money. We cannot stand another 8 years of a Republican administration doing that. It was a good thing we passed that constitutional amendment that no President could serve longer than two terms because if Eisenhower had been in office all this time we would never have gotten out from under this tremendous load. We would have a debt of \$600 billion, with an interest of \$36 billion a year. We would not have the money to pay anything else.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. If business is so good why did the State of Texas lead the rest of the States last year in bank failures?

Mr. PATMAN. How many did we have? One?

Mr. GROSS. Many more than that.

Mr. PATMAN. I know of but one. It is like the fellow talking about crime increasing among the Chinese by 300 percent. That was because one Chinaman had violated three separate traffic laws, and that is how they reached the 300 percent. There is only one bank failure I know of.

Mr. GROSS. I will be glad to provide the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency with a list.

Mr. PATMAN. That is not an alarming figure. I believe in the private enterprise system. In the private enterprise system you make good loans and bad loans. Sometimes you have a loss.

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BROCK. I have enjoyed the colloquy with the gentleman very much, but I would like to get back to the issue. I want to ask the chairman a question. I believe he made one statement I would like to correct.

You said that the income of the beneficiaries of the estate was tax exempt.

Mr. PATMAN. That particular one of \$8 million going to the trust was tax exempt.

Mr. Speaker, when the bill comes up we will consider every amendment they want us to consider.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on this vote I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 201, nays 171, answered "present" 3, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 291]

YEAS—201

Addabbo	Green, Oreg.	Olson, Minn.
Albert	Green, Pa.	O'Neill, Mass.
Anderson, Tenn.	Greig	Ottenger
Annunzio	Grider	Patman
Ashley	Hagen, Calif.	Patten
Baldwin	Halpern	Pepper
Bandstra	Hamilton	Perkins
Barrett	Hanley	Philbin
Beckworth	Hanna	Pike
Bell	Hansen, Iowa	Powell
Bennett	Harris	Price
Bingham	Hathaway	Pucinski
Blatnik	Hawkins	Race
Boggs	Hechler	Randall
Boland	Hicks	Redlin
Bolling	Hollifield	Reid, N.Y.
Brademas	Horton	Resnick
Brooks	Howard	Reuss
Brown, Calif.	Hungate	Rhodes, Pa.
Burke	Huot	Rivers, Alaska
Burton, Calif.	Ichord	Robison
Byrne, Pa.	Irwin	Rodino
Callan	Jacobs	Rogers, Colo.
Clark	Jarman	Ronan
Clevenger	Joelson	Rooney, N.Y.
Cohelan	Johnson, Calif.	Rooney, Pa.
Corbett	Jones, Ala.	Rosen
Corman	Karsten	Rosen
Craley	Karth	Rostenkowski
Daniels	Kastenmeier	Roush
Dawson	Kee	Roybal
de la Garza	King, Calif.	St. Germain
Delaney	King, Utah	St. Onge
Dent	Krebs	Scheuer
Denton	Leggett	Schles
Diggs	Long, Md.	Schmidhauser
Dingell	McCarthy	Schweiker
Donohue	McDade	Secret
Dow	McDowell	Senner
Duncan, Oreg.	McFall	Shipley
Dwyer	McGrath	Sickles
Dyal	McVicker	Slack
Edmondson	Macdonald	Smith, Iowa
Edwards, Calif.	Machen	Smith, N.Y.
Evans, Colo.	Mackay	Springer
Evins, Tenn.	Mackie	Staggers
Farbstein	Madden	Stalbaum
Farnum	Matsunaga	Stratton
Fascell	Meeds	Sullivan
Feighan	Miller	Sweeney
Fino	Minish	Tenzen
Flood	Mink	Thompson, N.J.
Fogarty	Moeller	Todd
Ford	Monagan	Trimble
William D.	Moorhead	Tunney
Fraser	Morgan	Udall
Friedel	Morris	Ullman
Fulton, Tenn.	Morrison	Van Deerlin
Garmatz	Murphy, Ill.	Vanik
Gialmo	Murphy, N.Y.	Vigorito
Gibbons	Murray	Vivian
Gilbert	Nedzi	Walker, N. Mex.
Gilligan	Nix	White, Idaho
Gonzalez	O'Brien	White, Tex.
Grabowski	O'Hara, Ill.	Willis
Gray	O'Hara, Mich.	Wolff
	O'Konski	Yates
	Olsen, Mont.	Zablocki

NAYS—171

Abbitt	Broyhill, Va.	Cooley
Abernethy	Buchanan	Cramer
Adams	Burleson	Cunningham
Anderson, Ill.	Burton, Utah	Curtin
Andrews	Byrnes, Wis.	Curtis
Glenn	Cabell	Dague
Andrews, N. Dak.	Cahill	Davis, Ga.
Arends	Callaway	Davis, Wis.
Ashmore	Carter	Devine
Ayres	Cederberg	Dickinson
Bates	Chamberlain	Dole
Battin	Chelf	Dorn
Belcher	Clancy	Dowdy
Berry	Clausen	Downing
Betts	Don H.	Dulski
Bow	Clawson, Del.	Duncan, Tenn.
Brock	Cleveland	Edwards, Ala.
Broomfield	Collier	Ellsworth
Broyhill, N.C.	Colmer	Erlenborn
	Conable	Everett

Findley	Latta	Rogers, Tex.
Fisher	Lennon	Roudebush
Flynt	Lipscomb	Rumsfeld
Foley	Long, La.	Satterfield
Ford, Gerald R.	McCulloch	Saylor
Fountain	McEwen	Schneebell
Frelinghuysen	McMillan	Scott
Fulton, Pa.	MacGregor	Selden
Fuqua	Mahon	Shriver
Gathings	Mailliard	Sikes
Gettys	Marsh	Smith, Calif.
Goodell	Martin, Nebr.	Smith, Va.
Gross	Mathias	Stafford
Grover	Matthews	Stanton
Gubser	Michel	Stephens
Gurney	Minshall	Stubblefield
Hagan, Ga.	Mize	Taylor
Haley	Moore	Teague, Calif.
Hall	Morse	Teague, Tex.
Hansen, Idaho	Morton	Thomson, Wis.
Hansen, Wash.	Mosher	Tuck
Harsha	Natcher	Tupper
Hays	Nelsen	Tuten
Henderson	O'Neal, Ga.	Utt
Herlong	Passman	Waggonner
Hosmer	Pickle	Walker, Miss.
Hull	Poff	Watkins
Hutchinson	Pool	Watson
Jennings	Purcell	Watts
Johnson, Pa.	Quile	Whalley
Jonas	Quillen	Whitener
Keith	Reld, Ill.	Whitten
King, N.Y.	Relfel	Whitall
Kornegay	Reinecke	Williams
Kunkel	Rhodes, Ariz.	Wilson, Bob
Laird	Rivers, S.C.	Wyatt
Landrum	Roberts	Wylder
Langen	Rogers, Fla.	Younger

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Pelly Roncalio Talcott

NOT VOTING—57

Adair	Griffin	May
Andrews	Griffiths	Mills
George W.	Halleck	Moss
Ashbrook	Hardy	Multer
Aspinall	Harvey, Ind.	Pirnie
Baring	Harvey, Mich.	Poage
Bolton	Hébert	Roosevelt
Bonner	Helstoski	Ryan
Bray	Holland	Sisk
Cameron	Johnson, Okla.	Skubitz
Carey	Jones, Mo.	Steed
Casey	Kelly	Thomas
Celler	Keogh	Thompson, Tex.
Conyers	Kirwan	Toll
Culver	Kluczynski	Weltner
Daddario	Lindsay	Wilson
Derwinski	Love	Charles H.
Fallon	McClory	Wright
Farnsley	Martin, Ala.	Young
Gallagher	Martin, Mass.	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Multer for, with Mr. Talcott against.  
Mr. Kirwan for, with Mr. Martin of Alabama against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Hébert against.  
Mr. Daddario for, with Mr. Derwinski against.

Mr. Lindsay for, with Mrs. May against.  
Mrs. Kelly for, with Mr. Adair against.  
Mr. Toll for, with Mr. Harvey of Indiana against.

Mr. Charles H. Wilson for, with Mrs. Bolton against.

Mr. Helstoski for, with Mr. Bray against.  
Mr. Aspinall for, with Mr. Skubitz against.  
Mr. Carey for, with Mr. Ashbrook against.  
Mr. Fallon for, with Mr. Halleck against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Celler with Mr. Griffin.  
Mr. Mills with Mr. Harvey, of Michigan.  
Mr. Moss with Mr. Martin, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Weltner with Mr. McClory.  
Mr. Wright with Mr. Pirnie.  
Mr. Young with Mr. Johnson, of Oklahoma.  
Mr. Holland with Mr. Ryan.  
Mr. Bonner with Mr. Thomas.



Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Farnsley.

Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Sisk.

Mr. Steed with Mr. Casey.

Mr. Cameron with Mr. Baring.

Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Kluczynski.

Mr. Culver with Mr. Hardy.

Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. George W. Andrews.

Mr. Conyers with Mr. Baring.

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER]. If he had been present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." Therefore, I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

Mr. RONCALIO changed his vote from "yea" to "present."

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. PELLY changed his vote from "nay" to "present."

Mr. HORTON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES ACT OF 1965

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of clause 23, rule XI, I call up—

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, would the distinguished gentleman from New York speak loud and clear so we will know exactly what he is intending to do?

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, this is the second time that I have been almost insulted today.

Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of clause 23, rule XI, I call up House Resolution 478 providing for the consideration of H.R. 9460 which has been pending before the Committee on Rules for more than 21 calendar days without being reported by the said committee.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 478

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 9460) to provide for the establishment of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts in the United States and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri will state his point of order.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the consideration of this bill by the House based on clause 4 of rule 27, the last line in section 908, the second paragraph, says:

Recognition for the motions shall be in the order in which they have been entered on the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the gentleman is talking about an entirely different rule than is the situation now.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. POWELL. I do not yield, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. Might the Chair suggest that the gentleman from New York yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. POWELL. For a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker, I yield.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, is it the intention of the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor to yield time to the minority?

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, that is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York has the floor.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, would a motion at this time be in order to enlarge the Rules Committee to 435 Members?

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman making a serious parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry, if the gentleman from New York will yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Missouri for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. POWELL. Only for a parliamentary inquiry; yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, insofar as the discharge calendar as listed on our calendar of unfinished business refers to clause 4, rule 27, wherein is it possible, referring to my previous point of order with reference to an additional bill being out of order and not being considered to be so considered?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would advise the gentleman from Missouri that the House is operating under clause 23 of rule 11.

Mr. HALL. If the Speaker will allow me to submit further, under the yielding

of the gentleman from New York, for a further parliamentary inquiry: There is no reference under the 21-day rule to the order in which bills will be called up, but it is specifically stated that recognition for motions will be in the order in which they have been entered on the Journal. They have been printed in the Record and Journal, and I submit the parliamentary inquiry is valid.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the rule mentioned by the gentleman relates to an entirely different motion.

Mr. POWELL. I have requested that pursuant to clause 23, rule 11, I call up a House resolution.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWELL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Is it the intention of the gentleman to yield some time to the minority?

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I shall be very, very glad to yield equal time.

The SPEAKER. What time does the gentleman from New York yield, and to which gentleman?

Mr. POWELL. We have not gone into the Committee of the Whole yet.

The SPEAKER. We are not in the Committee of the Whole; no.

Mr. POWELL. I am going to take 10 seconds from myself, and the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey, the author of the bill and the chairman of the subcommittee, is going to take 3 minutes. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman 3 minutes and 10 seconds.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. We are trying to coordinate matters.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I think a point of order takes precedence.

The SPEAKER. That is true.

The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Just a few minutes ago I raised a question of the division of time on the last resolution that was up for consideration. The gentleman from Texas readily conceded, and the Chair conceded, that the usual rule and presentation of the rule is that there is 1 hour for debate, that time to be equally divided between the majority and minority.

If we are going to have rules around here, let us have them. What is the rule?

The SPEAKER. What is the gentleman's point of order?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The point of order is that under the rules of the House half the time is controlled—under the rule—by the majority, and the other half, 30 minutes, is yielded to the minority. That has been the rule ever since I have been around here.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the control of time in the present parliamentary situation rests with the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] has referred to the action taken on the last resolution. That was a mat-

ter within the judgment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]. The gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] has control of the 1 hour and he can dispose of that time as his judgment dictates.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That is not the usual rule, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. We are not operating under the usual rule.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Throughout the day and evening, Mr. Speaker, I have observed that we have not been operating under the usual rules.

The SPEAKER. When the Chair states that we are not operating under the usual rule, the Chair means by that we are not operating under the rules of the House governing the situation where a rule is reported out of the Committee on Rules where the custom for years has been to yield time to a Member on the minority side. The present situation as to the control of time is more comparable to a conference report for example where the Member in control of the conference report has control of the time and it is a matter of his judgment.

Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] yield to any Member and, if so, to whom or does the gentleman from New York seek recognition for himself?

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption of the resolution H.R. 478, which provides for the consideration of H.R. 9460, a bill providing for the establishment of a National Foundation of the Arts and Humanities.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to yield to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that reported this bill out. He has been working on this for many years and is the author of this bill, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON], after which I will be very happy to yield to the distinguished colleague from Alabama [Mr. GLENN ANDREWS] 10 minutes. I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON].

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman of our committee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the adoption of the resolution, House Resolution 478. The adoption of this resolution will simply authorize the House to work its will on the bill, H.R. 9460, which is cosponsored by more than 100 of our colleagues in this body. The purpose of this bill is to create a National Foundation of the Arts and Humanities. It is an open rule providing for the debate to be equally divided on both sides of the aisle with sufficient time to enable both sides to express their position clearly. Under the rule, if adopted, any amendments may be offered. It is a perfectly open rule on a subject that has been before this great body for a great, great many years.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think at this late hour that the substance of the leg-

islation needs any long debate. The question is, simply, Will the House allow the consideration under the proposed resolution of this bill, H.R. 9460, and during which time everyone will have an equal opportunity to discuss it both in general debate and under the 5-minute rule. As the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules said today in a colloquy with me, I have petitioned the Committee on Rules for hearings on this measure on a number of occasions and it was decided by that great committee that it had business which it considered to be of greater consequence and that the Committee on Rules could not reach this legislation.

The chairman of the Committee on Rules advised that we use this procedure, it being, he said to me then, and repeated to me this afternoon, a part of the rules of this body.

I might point out, as the chairman of the Committee on Rules explained this afternoon, that the bill is an administration bill and deserves the consideration which it would get under the rules of this body. It is a bill in which the House should be given an opportunity to work its will. What the ultimate disposition of it will be is a question for the House to decide on consideration, full debate, and final disposition of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this rule. It will enable the House to work its will on H.R. 9460, a bill to create a National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

This is a small bill, but it is important.

During my second term in the House, I had the privilege of sitting on a subcommittee taking testimony which led to a great bill, the National Defense Education Act. That was our reaction to Sputnik I.

There was a thread running throughout our hearings. Yes, we need scientists, engineers, and technicians. But we also need people who can use the new technology and the new devices and the new knowledge; people who can turn them to the use of mankind. That was the undertone of the testimony. It was a caveat that many of us had in mind when we wrote that bill.

Now the time has come to make sure that our supply of humanists is large enough so that in future years machines remain the servant of mankind, and not vice versa.

I find it significant to recall the caveat of the National Defense Education Act hearings at this time. We propose to act in the area of the humanities while we still glow from the most recent exploit of our astronauts. In that great adventure there were many mishaps. The failures and the mishaps were all those of machines. Man once more proved his individual importance.

This is the importance of the humanities. In essence the humanities are the study of man in relationship to his environment.

Mr. Speaker, I could speak much further on the high purpose of H.R. 9460, and I shall do so when we are in Committee. I shall also discuss the me-

chanics of the program we propose to authorize. Today I desire to persuade our colleagues to support the rule.

First off, this bill, or bills with a similar purpose, has more Members of the House as cosponsors than any other bill that has been before this body in this Congress. Over 100 Members have expressed their affirmative interest in this proposal by introducing bills.

The hearing record is filled with testimonials from the academic community. It would consume most of time allowed on this rule to list them all. These are just a few of the academicians who endorse this proposal:

Dr. J. A. Stratton, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Gustave Arlt, president, Council of Graduate Schools; Dr. Kingman Brewster, president of Yale—he was invited as an opposition witness; Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, president, American Council of Learned Societies; Dr. Barnaby Keeney, president, Brown University; Dr. Frederick Dorian, of Carnegie Institute of Technology; Dr. Robert Goheen, president of Princeton; Dr. John T. Fey, president, University of Wyoming; Michael Rapuano, president, American Academy in Rome; and Alvin C. Eurich, president, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies.

Business leaders are also for this bill. They include Thomas J. Watson, Jr., chairman of the board, International Business Machines; Nelson Poynter, publisher, St. Petersburg Times; Stanley Obermiller, president, National Art Materials Trade Association; and Lee C. Deighton, chairman, the McMillan Co.

A great many professional and cultural associations also endorse this legislation. Some of them are the American Institute of Architects, the Association of Research Libraries, the National Council on the Arts and Government, American Association of Museums, Print Council of America, National Federation of Music Clubs, American Library Association, National Association of Women Artists, and the American Parents Committee.

Then there are distinguished performers: Charlton Heston, Miss Lillian Gish, Frederick O'Neal, Ron Rawson, and Theodore Bickel.

Labor organizations supporting the bill are the AFL-CIO, the Steelworkers, the Autoworkers, and all of the unions within the performing fields.

Witnesses from the Government who testified in favor include Roger Stevens, chairman, National Council on the Arts; Francis Keppel, Commissioner of Education; Harry C. McPherson, then the Assistant Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs; L. Quincy Mumford, the Librarian of Congress; S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary to the Smithsonian Institution; John Walker, Director, National Gallery of Art; Dr. Glen T. Seaborg, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; and Leland J. Haworth.

Additionally it has been enacted in the other body.

Finally, this bill is a part of the legislative program of President Johnson.



Mr. Speaker, a piece of legislation with such a wide backing from within and without the Congress, deserves the consideration of the House.

For this reason, I urge my colleagues to support the rule.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GLENN ANDREWS] 10 minutes.

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that the ranking member of our subcommittee, who is not able to be present today, has taken a position against the bill. He has done so not because of its stated purpose—the development of the arts and humanities—but because it would set up a brand new set of places for education that were untried, untested, and, it was thought, needed some thorough examination.

The minority views are printed. They are very conclusive.

I yield such time as he may need to my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. REID].

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding. The hour is late to deal with the substance of the bill, the consideration of which is authorized by House Resolution 478. I will merely state that H.R. 9460 enjoys bipartisan support. As the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON] has pointed out, over 100 Members support the bill. Many Members on this side of the aisle support it. I think it is clear that in America today there is a growing feeling that the arts and humanities deserve greater recognition and support at the national level, particularly since there is great emphasis in this day and age on the sciences.

I intend to support the bill. I believe in it. I also plan to offer an amendment at the appropriate time.

Finally, I would say that it is true, as stated in the minority views, that the bill did go through the full committee at a very rapid rate—roughly, 15 minutes. In my judgment, there was not adequate time for consideration. However, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. THOMPSON], has given the bill very careful thought and study over the years. I believe on balance it is a bill that should be supported.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he might need to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, as one of the cosponsors of this legislation, I am glad to join with the gentleman from New York [Mr. REID] in stating that the bill has bipartisan support. In fact, as has been stated, over 100 Members of the House have sponsored similar legislation, if not identical. As a member of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, my position is that we should likewise place emphasis on the arts and humanities, for the Nation is growing up culturally. This will be a good advance for us. It is one of the best bills I have seen on this particular subject.

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee has been most fair, in my opinion, during the hearings on this subject.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. It was indeed interesting to hear the distinguished Speaker of the House say that this bill was being considered under unusual procedure, because I asked the distinguished majority leader on last Thursday afternoon if it was not unusual for legislation to be considered under the procedure that has been employed today and the distinguished majority leader said—and his statement will be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—that this was not unusual procedure.

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of our time.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 260, nays 114, answered “present” 1, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 292]

YEAS—260

Adams	Dent	Hawkins
Addabbo	Denton	Hays
Albert	Diggs	Hechler
Anderson,	Dingell	Hicks
Tenn.	Donohue	Hollifield
Andrews,	Dow	Horton
N. Dak.	Dulski	Howard
Annunzio	Dwyer	Hungate
Ashley	Dyal	Huot
Bandstra	Edmondson	Ichord
Barrett	Edwards, Calif.	Irwin
Bates	Ellsworth	Jacobs
Beckworth	Evans, Colo.	Jarman
Bell	Everett	Jennings
Bennett	Farbstein	Jeonson
Berry	Farnum	Johnson, Calif.
Bingham	Fascell	Johnson, Pa.
Blatnik	Feighan	Jones, Ala.
Boggs	Fino	Karsten
Boland	Flood	Karth
Bolling	Fogarty	Kastenmeier
Brademas	Foley	Kee
Brooks	Ford,	Keith
Broomfield	William D.	King, Calif.
Brown, Calif.	Fraser	King, Utah
Burke	Frelinghuysen	Krebs
Burton, Calif.	Friedel	Kunkel
Burton, Utah	Fulton, Pa.	Laird
Byrne, Pa.	Fulton, Tenn.	Leggett
Cahill	Garmatz	Long, Md.
Callan	Gialmo	Love
Carey	Gibbons	McCarthy
Carter	Gilbert	McDade
Cederberg	Gilligan	McDowell
Clark	Gonzalez	McFall
Clausen,	Grabowski	McGrath
Don H.	Gray	McVicker
Cleveland	Green, Oreg.	Macdonald
Clevenger	Green, Pa.	MacGregor
Cohelan	Greigg	Machen
Conable	Grider	Mackay
Conte	Grover	Mackie
Corbett	Hagen, Calif.	Madden
Corman	Halpern	Mahon
Craley	Hamilton	Mathias
Cunningham	Hanley	Matsunaga
Curtin	Hanna	Meeds
Curtis	Hansen, Iowa	Michel
Daniels	Hansen, Wash.	Miller
Dawson	Harris	Minish
Delaney	Hathaway	Mink

Minshall  
Moeller  
Monagan  
Moore  
Moorhead  
Morgan  
Morris  
Morrison  
Morse  
Morton  
Mosher  
Murphy, Ill.  
Murphy, N.Y.  
Murray  
Nedzi  
Nix  
O'Brien  
O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Hara, Mich.  
O'Konski  
Olsen, Mont.  
Olson, Minn.  
O'Neill, Mass.  
Ottinger  
Patman  
Patten  
Pelly  
Pepper  
Perkins  
Philbin  
Pickle  
Pike  
Powell  
Price  
Pucinski  
Purcell  
Quile  
Race

Randall  
Redlin  
Reid, N.Y.  
Reifel  
Resnick  
Reuss  
Rhodes, Ariz.  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Rivers, Alaska  
Robison  
Rodino  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rogers, Fla.  
Ronan  
Roncallo  
Rooney, N.Y.  
Rooney, Pa.  
Rosenthal  
Rostenkowski  
Roush  
Roybal  
Rumsfeld  
St. Germain  
St. Onge  
Saylor  
Scheuer  
Schisler  
Schmidhauser  
Schneebell  
Schweiker  
Scott  
Secrest  
Sennar  
Shipley  
Sickles  
Slack  
Smith, Iowa  
Smith, N.Y.

NAYS—114

Abbitt	Duncan, Oreg.	Marsh
Abernethy	Duncan, Tenn.	Martin, Nebr.
Anderson, Ill.	Edwards, Ala.	Matthews
Andrews,	Erlenborn	Mize
Glenn	Evins, Tenn.	Natcher
Arends	Findley	Nelsen
Ashmore	Fisher	O'Neal, Ga.
Ayres	Flynt	Passman
Baldwin	Ford, Gerald R.	Poff
Battin	Fountain	Pool
Belcher	Fuqua	Quillen
Betts	Gathings	Reid, Ill.
Bow	Gettys	Reinecke
Brock	Goodell	Roberts
Broyhill, N.C.	Gross	Rogers, Tex.
Broyhill, Va.	Gubser	Roudebush
Buchanan	Gurney	Satterfield
Burleson	Hagan, Ga.	Selden
Byrnes, Wis.	Haley	Shriver
Cabell	Hall	Sikes
Callaway	Halleck	Skubitz
Chamberlain	Hansen, Idaho	Smith, Va.
Chelf	Harsha	Stanton
Clancy	Henderson	Taylor
Clawson, Del.	Herlong	Tuck
Collier	Hosmer	Tuten
Colmer	Hull	Utt
Cooley	Hutchinson	Waggoner
Cramer	Jonas	Walker, Miss.
Dague	King, N.Y.	Watkins
Davis, Ga.	Langen	Watson
Davis, Wis.	Latta	Watts
de la Garza	Lennon	White, Tex.
Devine	Lipscomb	Whitener
Dickinson	Long, La.	Williams
Dole	McCulloch	Wilson, Bob
Dorn	McEwen	Younger
Dowdy	McMillan	
Downing	Mailhard	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Talcott

NOT VOTING—57

Adair	Farnsley	Landrum
Andrews,	Gallagher	Lindsay
George W.	Griffin	McClory
Ashbrook	Griffiths	Martin, Ala.
Aspinall	Hardy	Martin, Mass.
Baring	Harvey, Ind.	May
Bolton	Harvey, Mich.	Mills
Bonner	Hébert	Moss
Bray	Helstoski	Multer
Cameron	Holland	Pirnie
Casey	Johnson, Okla.	Poage
Celler	Jones, Mo.	Rivers, S.C.
Conyers	Kelly	Roosevelt
Culver	Keogh	Ryan
Daddario	Kirwan	Sisk
Derwinski	Kluczynski	Smith, Calif.
Fallon	Kornegay	Steed

Thomas Weltner Young  
Thompson, Tex. Whitten  
Toll Wright

So the resolution was agreed to.  
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

**On this vote:**

Mr. Multer for, with Mr. Talcott against.  
Mr. Pirnie for, with Mr. Martin of Alabama against.  
Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Adair against.  
Mr. Martin of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Harvey of Indiana against.  
Mr. Kirwan for, with Mr. Ashbrook against.  
Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Hébert against.  
Mrs. Bolton for, with Mr. Bray against.  
Mr. Daddario for, with Mr. Derwinski against.  
Mr. Steed for, with Mr. Smith of California against.

**Until further notice:**

Mr. Fallon with Mr. McCloy.  
Mr. Moss with Mr. Harvey of Michigan.  
Mr. Sisk with Mr. Griffin.  
Mr. Helstoski with Mrs. May.  
Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Lindsay.  
Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Baring.  
Mr. Andrews of Alabama with Mr. Cameron.  
Mr. Casey with Mr. Holland.  
Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Kornegay.  
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Ryan.  
Mr. Conyers with Mr. Culver.  
Mr. Landrum with Mrs. Griffiths.  
Mr. Mills with Mr. Gallagher.  
Mr. Toll with Mr. Whitten.  
Mr. Wright with Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma.  
Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Farnsley.  
Mr. Rivers of South Carolina with Mr. Weltner.  
Mr. Young with Mr. Bonner.  
Mr. Hardy with Mr. Thomas.

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER]. If he were here, he would vote "yea." I voted "no." Therefore, I withdraw my vote of "no" and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**REQUEST FOR GENERAL LEAVE TO  
EXTEND REMARKS**

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the two resolutions, House Resolution 506 and House Resolution 478, which have been passed and to include pertinent and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would observe that inasmuch as there was not any debate, it would not be fitting to have the RECORD indicate that there was, and for that reason I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the resolu-

tion just adopted by the House, House Resolution 478.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

**ADJUSTING RATES OF BASIC COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND ESTABLISHING FEDERAL SALARY REVIEW COMMISSION**

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of clause 23, rule XI, by direction of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 536) providing for consideration of H.R. 10281, which has been pending before the Committee on Rules for more than 21 calendar days without being reported by the said committee.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 536

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10281) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, to establish the Federal Salary Review Commission, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed four hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, the resolution now pending before the House would make in order the consideration of the bill, H.R. 10281, the Federal salary adjustment act of 1965. This bill was reported from our committee on August 16 by a vote of 20 to 3. It represents a full month of hearings and most careful consideration by our committee of this very comprehensive subject.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill and the pending resolution would provide for 4 hours of general debate to be equally divided and the rule is an open rule.

At this late hour I shall not go into the details of this very comprehensive legislation, but I urge Members of the House to support the resolution and to adopt it this afternoon.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question on the bill itself?

Mr. UDALL. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I would like to inquire whether this is the bill that contained a provision by which the Con-

gress will vote itself another raise in salary?

Mr. UDALL. No. The way the gentleman phrases the question, I cannot answer him in the affirmative. The bill contains a provision which would provide automatic machinery by which congressional, judicial, and Federal executive salaries would be adjusted. Under the bill, as now written, the first adjustment would occur at the beginning of the next Congress, 1967.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The gentleman has answered my question and I thank him.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT], 10 minutes.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute to answer the gentleman from Virginia.

In the committee, I believe it is pretty definitely agreed that we shall support an amendment which would exclude Members of Congress, the Cabinet, the judiciary, and high executive employees who would otherwise be subject to the raises, effective prior to enactments that occur prior to January 1, 1967. So the gentleman's objectives will be taken care of.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BUCHANAN], who has distinguished himself by his concentration on our problem.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I merely wish to state that, with the exception of the congressional pay raise feature, about which we had an honest difference, and which we hope will be resolved in an amendment, the bill did have strong bipartisan support. I concur in the judgment of the distinguished subcommittee chairman. With the exception of the congressional pay raise feature, it is a good bill.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BROYHILL] for 3 minutes.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, it has been a long night. It is not my purpose to prolong the discussion. It is usual when these resolutions are being considered that some explanation of the bill be made. Tonight we do not have the time. It is late. As the gentleman from Arizona has well stated, the bill does include a pay raise for all Federal workers. The first stage in the bill as written provides a 4½ percent increase. A second stage increase is written in the bill, which is known as the automatic increase for next year. Actually, I believe no one really knows exactly how much that increase would amount to. Estimates only, are available.

The fact is, too, that no further consideration would be in order by this Congress for that second stage increase.

It is also a well-known fact that there is opposition to this piece of legislation by the administration. The views of the administration on this bill are well known.

In view of the inflationary spiral that is taking place in this country, the oppo-



sition by the administration should not be taken lightly.

As the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] has brought out, it should be recognized by all Members that there would be an increase in the bill for Members of the Congress. There, again, the amount of the increase is not itemized.

It is also very apparent from the conversations that I have had with a number of Members and a number of pieces of mail that I have had come across my desk that there will be numerous amendments offered to the bill when it is considered in the Committee of the Whole. I only wish that we had had the time available in our discussion on this resolution to discuss, comment, and debate some of the amendments which might be offered.

It is not my purpose tonight to oppose this rule just for opposition's sake. I would hope that all Members will make it a point to study the details of the bill, read the committee report, together with the minority and additional views. This legislation should be considered when it is brought before the House, with careful deliberation. Changes that should be made should be accepted and then the entire bill voted up or down on its merits.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] a former member of our committee.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am mighty pleased to follow the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BROYHILL], who happens to be my cousin. On a previous occasion I have said in a joking way that I claim him as close kinfolk when we agree on what is good Federal employee legislation. When we disagree on that subject then we threaten to refer to each other as distant relatives.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this evening the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] who happens to be a good friend of the Federal employee and has been such a great leader in the fight for good Federal employee legislation, took the floor to state that some of us on this side who objected to the procedures of today—in words to this effect—were jeopardizing the possibility of considering a Federal employees pay bill this year.

I do not question the prerogatives of the leadership in the way they want to schedule legislation. I do not question the motives of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL]. But I do not believe it is necessary for the gentleman from Virginia or anyone else on this side of the aisle to have to defend his position on or support of Federal employee legislation.

Certainly my support of the bill for which we are considering a rule now is known. My position on parliamentary procedures earlier today has nothing to do with my position on this legislation. I believe the gentleman knows that, and the implication of the remarks made earlier today was in error.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

I should like to say to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] that the rule provides for 4 hours of general debate, and the bill will be open for amendment under the 5-minute rule. This will give us ample time to consider all of the administration objections to the bill. It will give us every opportunity to amend the bill in accordance with the wishes of the House.

Therefore, I feel there is no reason in the world why this rule should not be adopted.

In view of the administration's expressed position that along with the bill this year there will be salary adjustments next year, we would all be well advised to adopt a bill this year and amend it as we see fit, and then make such adjustments next year as conditions warrant.

Is that the understanding of the gentleman from Arizona?

Mr. UDALL. I did not fully understand the inquiry of the gentleman. If he will state it again I shall be happy to comment.

The bill as written has the October 1, 1965, salary adjustment for all Federal employees; classified, postal, and others. It also has a formula raise effective October 1, 1966, a year from now. That is in the bill. I support both of those provisions in the bill.

I understand that amendments will be offered to knock out the 1966 raise. I believe there are many good arguments why those should not be stricken out. These are things we can debate, discuss, and resolve when the bill comes before the House.

Mr. CORBETT. The gentleman will agree that 4 hours of general debate, with an adequate opportunity for amendment, will make it possible for the House to work its will on these provisions, and therefore we should adopt this rule and proceed to see what the House desires to do as regards the features of the bill.

Mr. UDALL. I fully agree with the gentleman's statement.

Mr. CORBETT. Very good.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the resolution now before the House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, is the vote on the previous question?

The SPEAKER. No. The vote is on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. HALL. The gentleman moved the previous question and the yeas and nays were asked on that motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the previous question was ordered by unanimous consent. Then came the question on the adoption of the resolution, and on that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD] asked for the yeas and nays. Is the Chair's statement correct?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, as I best recollect it, I believe that the Chair put the motion on the previous question.

The SPEAKER. By unanimous consent.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Then the gentleman from Michigan demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. That is the matter before the House now.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 289, nays 84, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 293]

YEAS—289

Adams	Corman	Hansen, Iowa
Addabbo	Craley	Hansen, Wash.
Albert	Cramer	Harsha
Anderson, Ill.	Cunningham	Hathaway
Anderson, Tenn.	Curtin	Hawkins
Andrews, Glenn	Dague	Hechler
Andrews, N. Dak.	Daniels	Henderson
Annunzio	Dawson	Herlong
Ashley	de la Garza	Hicks
Ayres	Delaney	Holifield
Baldwin	Dent	Horton
Bandstra	Denton	Hosmer
Barrett	Diggs	Howard
Bates	Dingell	Hungate
Battin	Donohue	Huot
Beckworth	Dow	Hutchinson
Bell	Dulski	Ichord
Berry	Duncan, Oreg.	Irwin
Betts	Dwyer	Jacobs
Bingham	Dyal	Jarman
Blatnik	Edmondson	Jennings
Boggs	Edwards, Calif.	Joelson
Boland	Ellsworth	Johnson, Calif.
Bolling	Evans, Colo.	Johnson, Pa.
Bow	Farbstein	Jones, Ala.
Brademas	Farnum	Karsten
Brock	Fascell	Karth
Brooks	Feighan	Kastenmeyer
Broomfield	Findley	Kee
Brown, Calif.	Fino	Keith
Broyhill, N.C.	Flood	King, Calif.
Broyhill, Va.	Fogarty	King, N.Y.
Buchanan	Foley	King, Utah
Burke	Ford	Krebs
Burton, Calif.	William D.	Kunkel
Burton, Utah	Fraser	Leggett
Byrne, Pa.	Frelinghuysen	Long, Md.
Cabell	Friedel	Love
Cahill	Fulton, Pa.	McCarthy
Callan	Fulton, Tenn.	McDade
Carter	Garmatz	McDowell
Cederberg	Gialmo	McFall
Chamberlain	Gibbons	McGrath
Clancy	Gilbert	McVicker
Clark	Gilligan	Macdonald
Clausen, Don H.	Gonzalez	MacGregor
Cleveland	Grabowski	Machen
Clevenger	Gray	Mackay
Cohelan	Green, Pa.	Mackie
Collier	Greigg	Madden
Conable	Grider	Mathias
Conte	Grover	Matsunaga
Cooley	Gubser	Matthews
Corbett	Hagen, Calif.	Meeds
	Halpern	Michel
	Hamilton	Miller
	Hanley	Minish
	Hanna	Mink

Moeller	Reid, N.Y.	Stafford
Monagan	Reifel	Staggers
Moore	Reinecke	Stalbaum
Moorhead	Resnick	Stephens
Morgan	Reuss	Stratton
Morrison	Rhodes, Ariz.	Stubblefield
Morse	Rhodes, Pa.	Sullivan
Morton	Rivers, Alaska	Sweeney
Mosher	Roberts	Taylor
Murphy, Ill.	Robison	Teague, Calif.
Murphy, N.Y.	Rodino	Tenzer
Murray	Rogers, Colo.	Thompson, N.J.
Natcher	Rogers, Fla.	Thomson, Wis.
Nedzi	Ronan	Todd
Nix	Roncallo	Trimble
O'Brien	Rooney, N.Y.	Tunney
O'Hara, Ill.	Rooney, Pa.	Tupper
O'Hara, Mich.	Rosenthal	Tuten
O'Konski	Rostenkowski	Udall
Olsen, Mont.	Roudebush	Ullman
Olson, Minn.	Roush	Van Deerlin
O'Neill, Mass.	Roybal	Vanik
Ottinger	Rumsfeld	Vigorito
Patman	St Germain	Vivian
Patten	St. Onge	Walker, N. Mex.
Pelly	Saylor	Watkins
Pepper	Scheuer	Whalley
Perkins	Schisler	White, Idaho
Philbin	Schmidhauser	White, Tex.
Pickle	Schneebell	Widnall
Pike	Schweiker	Willis
Pool	Secrest	Wilson,
Powell	Senner	Charles H.
Price	Shipley	Wolf
Pucinski	Shriver	Wyatt
Purcell	Sickles	Wylder
Qule	Slack	Yates
Race	Smith, Calif.	Young
Randall	Smith, Iowa	Zablocki
Redlin	Smith, N.Y.	
Reid, Ill.	Springer	

## NAYS—84

Abbitt	Ford, Gerald R.	Martin, Nebr.
Abernethy	Fountain	Minshall
Arends	Fuqua	Mize
Ashmore	Gathings	Morris
Belcher	Gettys	Nelsen
Bennett	Goodell	O'Neal, Ga.
Burleson	Gross	Passman
Byrnes, Wis.	Gurney	Poff
Callaway	Hagan, Ga.	Quillen
Chelf	Haley	Rivers, S.C.
Clawson, Del.	Hall	Rogers, Tex.
Colmer	Halleck	Satterfield
Curtis	Hansen, Idaho	Scott
Davis, Ga.	Hardy	Selden
Davis, Wis.	Harris	Sikes
Devine	Hull	Skubitz
Dickinson	Jonas	Stanton
Dole	Laird	Talcott
Dorn	Langen	Teague, Tex.
Dowdy	Latta	Tuck
Downing	Lennon	Utt
Duncan, Tenn.	Lipscomb	Waggonner
Edwards, Ala.	Long, La.	Walker, Miss.
Erlenborn	McCulloch	Watson
Everett	McEwen	Whitener
Evins, Tenn.	Mahon	Williams
Fisher	Mailliard	Willson, Bob
Flynt	Marsh	Younger

## NOT VOTING—59

Adair	Green, Oreg.	Martin, Ala.
Andrews,	Griffin	Martin, Mass.
George W.	Griffiths	May
Ashbrook	Harvey, Ind.	Mills
Aspinall	Harvey, Mich.	Moss
Baring	Hays	Multer
Bolton	Hébert	Pirnie
Bonner	Héltoski	Poage
Bray	Holland	Roosevelt
Cameron	Johnson, Okla.	Ryan
Carey	Jones, Mo.	Sisk
Casey	Kelly	Smith, Va.
Celler	Keogh	Steed
Conyers	Kirwan	Thomas
Culver	Kluczynski	Thompson, Tex.
Daddario	Kornegay	Toll
Derwinski	Landrum	Watts
Fallon	Lindsay	Weltner
Farnsley	McClary	Whitten
Gallagher	McMillan	Wright

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Pirnie.  
 Mr. Kirwan with Mrs. May.  
 Mrs. Kelly with Mrs. Bolton.  
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Adair.  
 Mr. Toll with Mr. Harvey of Michigan.  
 Mr. Culver with Mr. Martin of Alabama.  
 Mr. Ryan with Mr. McClary.  
 Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Griffin.  
 Mr. Héltoski with Mr. Brady.  
 Mr. Fallon with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.  
 Mr. George W. Andrews with Mr. Ashbrook.  
 Mr. Daddario with Mr. Derwinski.  
 Mr. Mills with Mr. Smith of Virginia.  
 Mr. Multer with Mr. Gallagher.  
 Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Thomas.  
 Mr. Landrum with Mr. Carey.  
 Mr. Casey with Mr. Baring.  
 Mr. Hays with Mr. Roosevelt.  
 Mr. Steed with Mr. Moss.  
 Mr. Weltner with Mr. McMillan.  
 Mr. Cameron with Mr. Conyers.  
 Mr. Kornegay with Mr. Sisk.  
 Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Holland.  
 Mr. Watts with Mrs. Green of Oregon.  
 Mr. Wright with Mr. Farnsley.  
 Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma with Mr. Whit-  
 ten.  
 Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Bonner.

Mr. HALEY and Mr. BURLESON changed their votes from "yea" to "nay." The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
 Washington, D.C., September 10, 1965.  
 The Honorable the SPEAKER,  
 House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the Clerk's Office at 4:15 p.m., September 10, 1965, and said to contain H.R. 3329, an act to incorporate the Youth Councils on Civic Affairs, and for other purposes, and a veto message thereon.

Respectfully yours,  
 RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
 Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

## INCORPORATE THE YOUTH COUNCILS ON CIVIC AFFAIRS—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:  
 I return herewith, without my approval, H.R. 3329, a bill to incorporate the Youth Councils on Civic Affairs, and for other purposes.

The committee reports indicate that this organization had its origin in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1962, and that it was incorporated under Florida law in March 1963. Its general purposes are to promote youth activities for the good of the community and to make youth aware of their civic responsibilities. Obviously, these worthwhile purposes are not the basis of my concern with this bill.

For some time I have been concerned with the question of whether we were granting Federal charters to private organizations on a case-by-case basis without the benefit of clearly established standards and criteria as to eligibility. Worthy civic, patriotic, and philanthropic organizations can and do incorporate their activities under State law. It seems obvious that Federal charters should be granted, if at all, only on a selective basis and that they should meet some national interest standard.

Other questions indicate the desirability of further study of this matter. For example, does the granting of Federal charters to a limited number of organizations discriminate against similar and worthy organizations and possibly stifle their growth? Should federally chartered corporations be more carefully supervised by an agency of the Federal Government? Does Federal rather than State chartering result in differences in the legal or tax status of the corporation, and are any differences appropriate ones?

I note that last year Congress enacted Public Law 88-504, at the recommendation of the General Accounting Office, to provide common standards of auditing and reporting for federally chartered corporations covered by title 36 of the United States Code. This reflected a concern similar to mine that proper standards and criteria be established in this area.

I hope that the Judiciary Committees will find it possible to make a comprehensive study of the questions I have outlined above. I am asking the Department of Justice and the Bureau of the Budget to explore these questions also and to make appropriate recommendations to me.

In the light of these concerns and without reflection in any way on the worthy purposes of the organization which would be incorporated by this bill, I feel constrained to withhold my approval from H.R. 3329 at this time.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.  
 THE WHITE HOUSE, September 10, 1965.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. To what does the gentleman object?

Mr. HALL. I object to the reference of the veto message to the committee.

## AMERICAN YOUTH

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, too often these days when we think of the term "American youth," we associate it with the much publicized high school dropouts, or unkempt beatniks marching or sitting in protest of anything that will bring them attention. Unfortunately, the picture adds up to one of irresponsibility and bad judgment on the part of our youth. Mr. Speaker, this is simply not the case, for although these



elements do get the most publicity, there is another and brighter side of the coin. Throughout this country young men and women of the highest character are constantly performing jobs that contribute to the good of our Nation.

I have had an unusual opportunity to see many of these young people in action in the military. As part of the Defense Department's orientation program for freshmen Congressmen, I have had the good fortune to visit Fort Benning, Ga.; Fort Campbell, Ky.; the nuclear submarine *Nathaniel Greene*; the aircraft carrier *Wasp*; and most recently Offit Air Force Base, Headquarters of the Strategic Air Command, the North American Air Defense Command, and the Air Force Academy. On these tours I was particularly impressed to see the type of jobs being performed by young men of 18 and 19. I saw them at the controls of the submarine, launching jets off the carrier, manning the apparatus through which SAC could be alerted, and in many other tremendously responsible positions. In each case, these young men were doing excellent jobs.

America has always been proud of its youth. Yet at no time in our history could we be more proud than we are today, for despite the bad publicity of a few, the many continue to uphold the highest traditions of American citizenship.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 978)

Mr. MILLS submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 5768), to extend for an additional temporary period the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarn or silk.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 979)

Mr. MILLS submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 7969) to correct certain errors in the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

#### SENATE BILL AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

A bill and concurrent resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1310. An act relating to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution;

S. Con. Res. 46. A concurrent resolution to authorize placing temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol the statue of the late Senator Dennis Chavez;

S. Con. Res. 47. A concurrent resolution to authorize the acceptance by Congress of the statue of the late Senator Dennis Chavez; and

S. Con. Res. 48. A concurrent resolution to print as a Senate document the proceedings of the presentation, dedication, and acceptance by Congress of the statue of the late Senator Dennis Chavez. To the Committee on House Administration.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes a.m., Tuesday, September 14, 1965), the House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1569. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report of a violation consisting of an overobligation of the amount permitted by agency regulations, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 665(i)(2); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1570. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of tort claims paid in the fiscal year 1964, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 2673; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1571. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report of tort claims during fiscal year 1965, pursuant to title 28, section 2672, U.S.C.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1572. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a report on tort claims paid during the fiscal year 1965, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2673; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1573. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of an application for a supplemental loan by the Hooper Irrigation Co., of Hooper, Utah, pursuant to section 4(c), 71 Stat. 48; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1574. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Treasury Department, transmitting a report of operations by Federal departments and establishments in connection with the bonding of officers and employees, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965, pursuant to section 14(c) (6 U.S.C. 14); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1575. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report on funds used to provide additional research laboratory space at the University of Denver, Denver, Colo., pursuant to 78 Stat. 310, 311; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of September 9, 1965, the following bill was reported on September 10, 1965:

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 10874. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to eliminate the provisions which reduce spouses' annuities by the amount of certain monthly benefits, to increase the base on which railroad retirement benefits and taxes are computed, and to change the rates of tax under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act; with amendment (Rept. No. 976). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey: Joint Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers. Report pursuant to (63 Stat. 377) without amendment (Rept. No. 977). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLS: Committee of conference. H.R. 5768. A bill to extend for an additional temporary period the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarn of silk (Rept. No. 978). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLS: Committee of conference. H.R. 7969. A bill to correct certain errors in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (Rept. No. 979). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 8035. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of property in the county of Suffolk, State of New York, known as the William Floyd Estate, for addition to the Fire Island National Seashore, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 980). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 9417. A bill to revise the boundary of Jewel Cave National Monument in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 981). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 6515. A bill to supplement the act of October 6, 1964, establishing the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 982). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SELDEN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 560. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives declaring the policy of the United States relative to the intervention of the international communistic movement in the Western Hemisphere; without amendment (Rept. No. 983). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 10998. A bill to continue for a temporary period the existing suspension of duty on heptanoic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.R. 10999. A bill to provide for appointment by the Postmaster General of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 11000. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ERLÉNBOEN:

H.R. 11001. A bill to establish the national water resources trust fund; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 11002. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H.R. 11003. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, with respect to painting, illumination, and dismantlement of radio towers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 11004. A bill to create a Small Business Capital Bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 11005. A bill to amend the Hatch Act to permit all officers and employees of the Government to exercise the full responsibility of citizenship and to take an active part in the political life of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 11006. A bill to extend the statutory burial allowance to certain veterans whose deaths occur as a result of a service-connected disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11007. A bill to provide statutory authority for the Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to assume the duties of Administrator during the absence or disability of the Administrator, or during a vacancy in that office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 11008. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 11009. A bill to authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future natural disasters; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 11010. A bill to transfer control of Pershing Hall to the Secretary of State; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 11011. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 11012. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 11013. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GRABOWSKI:

H.R. 11014. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HANSEN of Iowa:

H.R. 11015. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 11016. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to pro-

vide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 11017. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. STEPHENS:

H.R. 11018. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BROCK:

H.R. 11019. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 11020. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 11021. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. STANTON:

H.R. 11022. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MIZE:

H.R. 11023. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DEL CLAWSON:

H.R. 11024. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 11025. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HARVEY of Michigan:

H.R. 11026. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 11027. A bill to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 11028. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the tariff treatment of certain waterproof cloth; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 11029. A bill relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics of vege-

table fibers (except cotton); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 11030. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H.R. 11031. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat sintering or burning as a mining process in the case of shale, clay, and slate used or sold for use, as lightweight concrete aggregates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 11032. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TODD:

H.R. 11033. A bill to amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H. Con. Res. 506. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DOW:

H. Con. Res. 507. Concurrent resolution to recognize the World Law Day; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BATES:

H. Con. Res. 508. Concurrent resolution authorizing the President to designate the 8-day period beginning October 10, 1965, as Canberra Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOELLER:

H. Res. 577. Resolution relative to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee making an investigation and study of certain policies of the Federal Communications Commission; to the Committee on Rules.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 11034. A bill for the relief of Clyde Bruce Aitchison, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia (by request):

H.R. 11035. A bill for the relief of Eleanor W. Ward; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 11036. A bill for the relief of Dr. Milagros Grageda Thompson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 11037. A bill for the relief of Adelia Augusta Fernandes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 11038. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Edna A. Bettendorf; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 11039. A bill for the relief of Nimet Allah Odeh Elias Mashni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 11040. A bill for the relief of Michelle Marie Kendall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 11041. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Imre Emil Bella, and Gustavo Bella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 11042. A bill for the relief of Panagioti and Konstantinos Karras; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 11043. A bill for the relief of Enrique Salem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H.R. 11044. A bill for the relief of Demetrios Kalyvis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 11045. A bill for the relief of Semra Nurtac Demiray (Erdag); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 11046. A bill for the relief of Michael Pons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.R. 11047. A bill for the relief of Hoo Sun Chang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 11048. A bill for the relief of Matilde Bascon-Acosta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

# PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII a petition was laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

269. THE SPEAKER presented a petition of Henry Stoner, Fishing Bridge Station, Wyo., relative to increasing appropriations for housing, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.